



EIGHTEENTH YEAR, NO. 2.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893.

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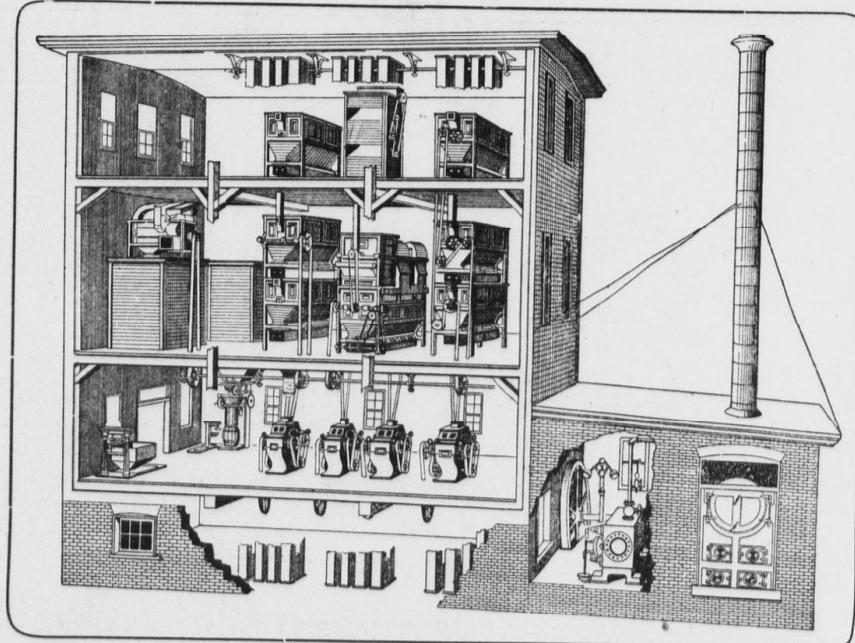
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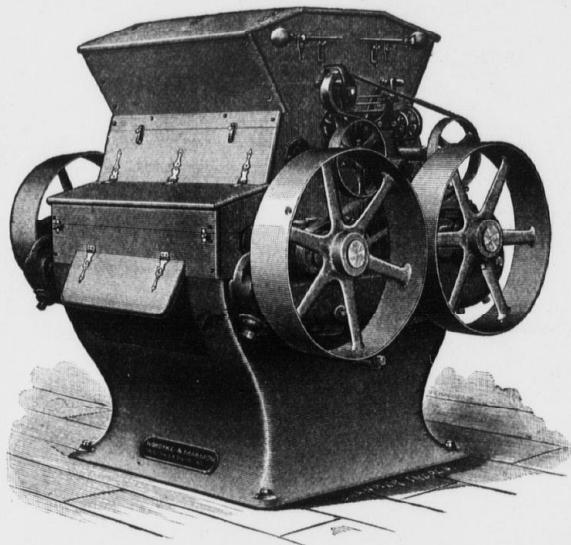
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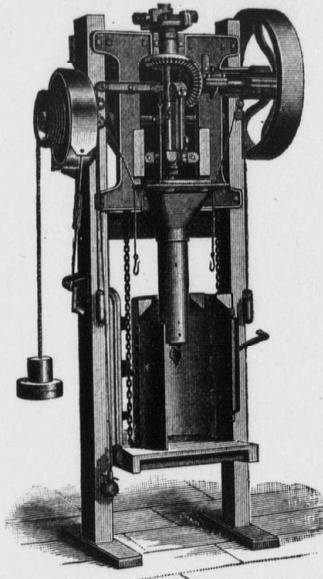
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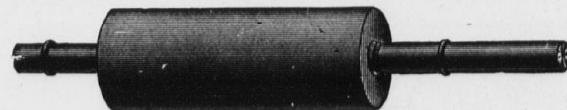
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THE UNITED STATES MILLER

EIGHTEENTH YEAR, No. 2.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

WE herewith present to our readers a very perfect likeness of Mr. William Sanderson, late president of the Millers' National Association and of the E. Sanderson Milling Company of Milwaukee. On Thursday morning, the 9th inst.—“in the wee sma' hours anent the twal”—his spirit took its flight. Just the minute or the hour, even, will never be known. So quietly did the “dread angel” summon him, that the wife, sleeping peacefully by his side, knew not of it—dreamed not of her irreparable loss—until the ringing of a bell by the coachman—a prearranged signal—announced the time to awaken her husband, preparatory to his taking an early train for Chicago, at which place he was to attend a millers' meeting. No answer being received to her calls, she immediately realized that the only answer to her summons would have to come from the “shore beyond.”

Mr. Sanderson was on 'Change the day previous to his death, as jovial and, apparently, as well as ever. The writer rode with him on the train in the evening going to our homes, in the suburb of Wauwatosa, and talked concerning the business of the coming meeting at Chicago, and the cheery “Good night,” on parting at the depot, had in it no warning of what the night was to bring forth.

When it was announced the next morning, by telephone, that “Will Sanderson was dead,” his friends were appalled—they would not have it so—“There must be some mistake about it,” was the general comment. We would there had been.

Mr. Sanderson had a peculiar faculty of making friends and drawing them near to him. His friends were many. “We have summered and wintered with him” and know him well. Of lovable disposition, equitable temper, honorable and upright dealings, a bright mind coupled with excellent judgment, quick to grasp a proposition and give a prompt decision—which was seldom in error—his opinion was often sought by men of maturer years and greater experience.

He was in the prime of life—

not quite 43 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children—a son about 11, and a daughter about 9 years of age—in very comfortable financial circumstances, as he had, by his own efforts, accumulated an estate valued at nearly a quarter million dollars. He carried insurance on his life amounting to about \$37,000.

He was the sixth president

Association, which bids fair to give the millers considerable trouble in the near future.

A meeting of the millers of Milwaukee, held Feb. 9, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings regarding the great loss sustained by them in the death of their associate, resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

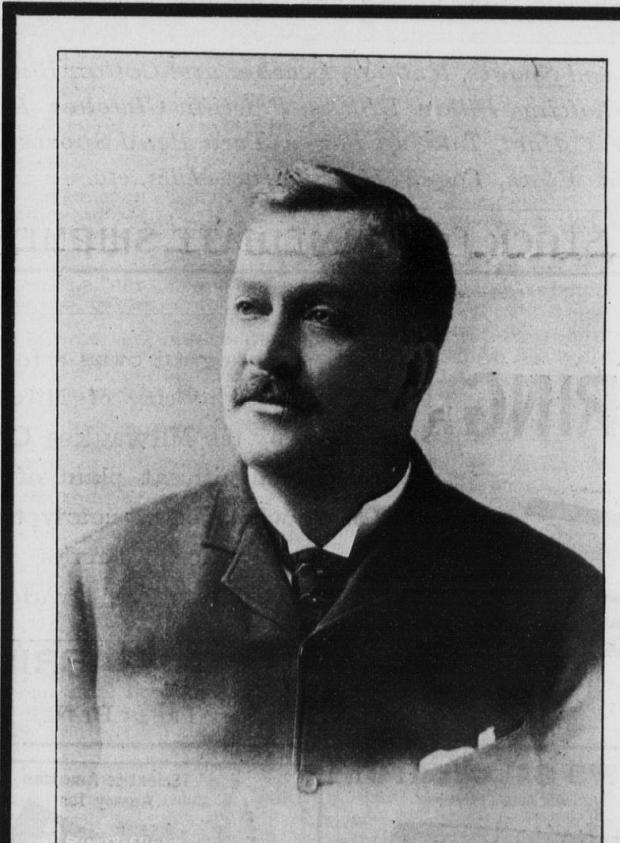
Resolved, that in the sudden de-

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

At the Railway Congress just held in St. Petersburg, a statistical tableau showing the lines open in the different quarters of the world was presented. This tableau shows that their total length at the beginning of this year was 385,803 miles of which 167,755 are in the United States, 14,082 miles in Canada, and 5,625 miles in Mexico and the Argentine Republic. In Europe, the German Empire comes first with 26,790 miles, France second with 24,310 miles, Great Britain and Ireland third with 22,685 miles, and Russia fourth with 19,345 miles. Wurtemberg and Denmark are the countries which have made the least progress in the construction of railways since 1886, while in Asia apart from the 16,875 miles of line in India, the Transcaspian line recently constructed by the Russians is 895 miles in length, the Dutch colonies have 850 miles of railway, the French 65, and the Portuguese 34, while there are 125 miles of lines in China, and 18 in Persia. In Africa, the colony of Algeria and Tunis come first with 1,940 miles, the Cape Colony second with about 1,880 miles, Egypt third with 965 miles, and Natal fourth with 341 miles; while the Orange Free State has 150 miles, and other minor States about 300 miles. In Australia the figures are 2,703 miles for Victoria, 2,275 miles for New South Wales, 1,645 miles for Queensland, 1,875 miles for South Australia, 515 miles for West Australia, 401 for Tasmania, and 1,950 for New Zealand.

• • •

A MEETING of the millers of the winter wheat belt was held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7. Millers to the number of 50 came together from Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio to discuss the question of extending the flour trade to Europe with special reference to France and Germany. There is much dissatisfaction about the railroad discrimination against the inland millers. Committees were appointed to investigate the matter and do what they can to extend the trade.



WILLIAM SANDERSON.

of the Millers' National Association, having been elected to that position at the last annual meeting, held in Chicago, May, 1892. He was a firm believer in the necessity for such an organization to protect millers against the unjust demands of patent “sharks,” and his contemplated trip to Chicago was, partly, to arrange for defense of another threatened patent suit against members of the

misce of their associate, William Sanderson, late president of the Edward Sanderson Milling Co., we mourn the severe loss of a highly respected and valued friend who had endeared himself to all of us by his kind, intelligent and upright ways during all our intercourse with him.

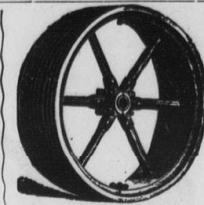
Resolved, that we extend to the family of the departed our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of affliction.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the family, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

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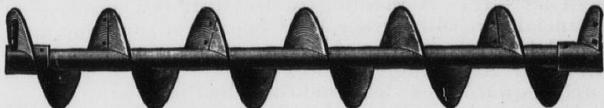
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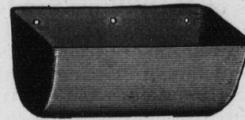
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	Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

*Members of Executive Committee.

Associations.

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting of the Oregon and Washington Flour Millers' Association was held at Portland, Ore. Jan. 19 and 20, 1893. President V. Kratz called the meeting to order at 10:15 A. M. Thursday.

The president's report was read and adopted.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the members of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association.—It is my intention to give you in this brief paper my views or ideas concerning the management of the business of this association for your consideration.

1st. The association should, without unnecessary delay, establish a wholesale house in Portland, and if found necessary, also branch houses on the Sound and in San Francisco, to be operated by and under the full control of the members of the association, to which house or houses the members of the association shall ship all their flour and feed, except that sold locally. This house is to supply the trade, and to furnish to each mill in the association a monthly statement of all sales made. That all mills share equally in the sales, according to its shipments to the house. That a distribution be made monthly of all money received from sales to each mill as their interest may appear, after deducting pro rata the necessary expenses of running the house. The books to be balanced on the first of each month, and remittances as above mentioned sent on the 15th of each month.

2d. As to the ways and means of securing the necessary funds to establish and operate the said wholesale house, all mills in the association should pay in cash to the association, to be kept as a separate fund for that purpose, an amount per bbl. on their respective capacities, as may be found necessary to accomplish the desired end. The Portland house, and others if found necessary, should be equipped with the necessary machinery for blending flour.

3d. The association shall furnish the Portland house with a flour expert—a man who has a thorough knowledge of flour—whose duty it shall be to inspect all flours coming into the house and grade the same; and if it shall be found that any

flours are not manufacturing their flour in a proper manner, it shall be the duty of the association to notify such mills of such fact and endeavor to get them to put their mills in proper shape. It may be found necessary to sell flour not properly milled as a separate brand at a reduced price.

4th. The Portland house shall proceed at once to create an export market for the surplus flour of the association.

5th. In our local market the flour of the association shall be sold by the Portland house to the wholesale trade, at a just and fair discount from the regular jobbing prices, and in no case shall any discount be allowed to the retail house who may buy of the association. It should be the desire of the association to supply the wholesale trade from its Portland house, and it must be understood that all bills are due and payable on the first of each month; by this means millers will get their money monthly, as before mentioned.

6th. It is my opinion that a separate corporation should be formed, from the members of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association, to take charge of and control the out-put of the mills of the association not disposed of locally by each mill. This corporation or company should have charge of the Portland and other branch houses, as well as the export business to foreign countries; in short, assume full control of the flour and feed not sold locally in the vicinity of each mill, as before stated.

7th. The association should abolish the present exchange business with farmers. I think this feature of the milling business should, as well as any other part, be conducted on business principles. Our mills should buy the farmer's wheat at the market value and sell him flour at current rates, making allowance for the price of flour sacks when the farmer takes flour in bulk in his own sacks.

In regard to Millers' Mutual Insurance Co., will say that I favor it and believe it both practical and business-like, if properly managed.

V. KRATZ.

The treasurer's report was read and adopted.

Secretary's report read and adopted as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Ass'n:

As your secretary for the past three months, I beg to submit the following brief report:

The Oregon and Washington Mill-

ers' Association was organized Oct. 18, 1892, in Portland, Oregon, with nineteen members; since that time, through the efforts of the executive committee and myself there have been added sixteen more mills, making the total membership of the association thirty-five mills, with a daily capacity of about 3100 bbls.

I have received as membership fees the sum of \$175, all of which has been turned over to the treasurer.

Have drawn and signed orders or drafts, per order of the executive committee, to the amount of \$48, and according to my account, there should be in the treasurer's hands the sum of \$127.

During my term of office I have sent out to every milling concern in Oregon and Washington several circular letters, which met with fair response, and no doubt set millers to thinking on the question of correcting the present abuses of the trade, and of the great value of organized and concentrated effort.

Received about fifty answers to the list of questions sent out by order of the executive committee, in which I note with pleasure a large majority favor the various suggestions and ideas therein expressed. I want to congratulate the association on its success so far, and firmly believe we are now on the right road to do something, for we are beginning to feel our strength.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HURST, Secretary.

Communications were read from a number of mills as to their views in regard to the Millers' Association, which were accepted and placed on file.

Motion was made that the secretary make a report of the above letters, showing how many favored the organization and those that have not, and report at the afternoon session. Carried.

Mr. J. D. Hurst made a canvass throughout the country in regards to mills joining the association, and after a thorough investigation, says that the only remedy is to incorporate all the mills into one company.

J. C. Long of Cottage Grove, Oregon presented a paper on *Our Business: How can we best Consolidate and Extend it?* which was read and listened to with great interest.

Mr. J. D. Hurst introduced to the millers Mr. John M. Wallace, a banker of Salem, who addressed the meeting in regard to the advisability of practical workings of a successful corporation, and from his own knowledge gave a history of the incorporation of the Colorado Flour Mills, that proved a success. The remarks of Mr. Wallace were heard with great care by the millers present.

Mr. Houston made a motion that the following committees be appointed by the chairman:

A committee of three on exchange and grading wheat.

A committee of five on incorporating.

A committee of five on mixing and blending flour.

A committee of three on ad-

mission of Idaho millers in the association.

A committee of three on mill insurance.

The motion was carried.

The chairman appointed the following:

The first committee: John Miln, Wm. Edris, D. M. Klemens; second committee: J. L. Houston, J. C. Long, J. D. Hurst, D. E. Swank, Ed. Goins; third committee: Mr. Stout, J. P. Aplin, Mr. Allison, Mr. Cyrus, Mr. Greer; fourth committee: Messrs. Corkish, France, Douglas; fifth committee: W. S. Hurst, Messrs. McDaniel and Tarrant.

The meeting then adjourned until two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P. M.

The following reports were then read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MIXING AND BLENDING.

We, your committee to whom was referred the subject of mixing and blending flour, beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration and find that bakers here claim that their flour is much improved by mixing the Valley with the Eastern Oregon flour, and it is claimed that these two properly mixed and blended will make a much better flour than either is separately; and we therefore recommend that as soon as this association get firmly located and prepared to meet the expense of the mixer here at a reasonable cost, it will be of benefit to the mills of both these sections of country, and they have voted on this question twenty-six in favor to two against.

JOHN P. APLIN,
I. M. GREER,
HENRY CYRUS,
Committee.

Read and placed on file.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION OF IDAHO MILLERS.

Mr. Chairman:—Your committee to whom was referred the question, "Shall Idaho be admitted into the association?" beg leave to report as follows: As all of Idaho west of the mountain range is directly tributary to this coast, and all their surplus products will and do naturally come to this coast for market, we consider it advisable to allow all the mills in and tributary to the Palouse and Clearwater country to become members of this association.

Signed: JOHN CORKISH,
LAKE FRANCE,
LEVI DOUGLAS,
Committee.

Report was accepted and secretary instructed to notify millers in this section to join the association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATING.

We, your committee on incorporating, beg to report that we do not think it advisable to incorporate this the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association.

D. E. SWANK, Chairman.

Report was received and placed on file.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE AND GRADING.

We, your committee beg leave to submit the following:

That we keep on at present with the exchange business and give 40 lbs. of straight flour for 60 lbs.

of wheat; but we recommend that only 38 lbs. of flour should be given in any location where all the millers can agree upon it. We further recommend grading No. 1 and No. 2 wheat; all red wheat, such as is raised in this valley, we consider No. 2. MILN, EDRIS, KLEMSSEN.

The same was thoroughly discussed by Mr. J. D. Hurst, Mr. D. M. Klemesen, Mr. Laning, Mr. Aplin, Mr. Edris, Mr. Swank, Mr. Houston, Mr. Goins and Mr. Kratz. The report of the committee was lost.

Moved and seconded that article V. of constitution of the Oregon and Washington Millers Association be amended so as to read as follows: Any person, firm or corporation on the Pacific coast engaged in the manufacture of flour can become a member of this association.—D. E. Swank.

The amendment to the constitution was adopted.

The committee on insurance asked further time, as they were not prepared to make a report. Granted.

Mr. Corkish requested the president to give his views on incorporating all the mills in both states under one organization. Mr. Kratz reiterated his views as found in his address in another column.

A motion prevailed that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report on the advisability of establishing wholesale houses under the control of the association, and this committee report tomorrow morning.

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Jno. Corkish, W. L. Houston, E. Goins, J. C. Long and J. D. Hurst.

It was moved and seconded that an informal ballot be taken for president, and the three candidates receiving the highest votes be declared the nominees of the association. Messrs. Long, Kratz and Houston were declared nominees, and on the formal vote Mr. J. C. Long, of Cottage Grove, was elected president for 1893. Mr. Corkish moved that he be declared elected by acclamation. Carried.

For vice-president, W. Watson, of Tacoma, Wash.; for 2nd vice-president, Mr. Joseph Nesbitt, of Goldendale, Wash.; and for 3d vice-president, Mr. F. W. Hendley, of Echo, Ore., were re-elected by acclamation.

Secretary W. S. Hurst was re-elected by acclamation.

For treasurer E. Goins was re-elected.

A motion to adjourn until 9 A. M. at the St. Charles Hotel, Friday. Carried.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 by President Long, at the St. Charles Hotel.

The President appointed as the executive committee for the year 1893: John Corkish, J. D. Hurst, A. J. McDaniel, W. L. Houston, V. Kratz, Lake France, John Dobson.

The following report was then read by the committee on warehouse, etc., appointed yesterday:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of outlining a method for the disposal of our surplus product, and of establishing wholesale warehouses, beg leave to report as follows:

Having considered the problem of our difficulties and their complex relations to other industries, as well as to others of our own craft, who are not likely to enter with us into this or any form of united organization for self protection, we have arrived at the conclusion to recommend to this association, that a permanent standing committee of five members be appointed, who shall take steps at once to secure all the necessary data in regard to the establishment of a wholesale warehouse in the city of Portland. It shall be the duty of such committee, to find a warehouse with track facilities and deep water river frontage, ascertain terms of lease for not less than five years; such a house must have ample storage facilities, as well as room for the necessary mixing or blending machinery.

It shall also be the duty of such committee, to formulate a plan or system of management of this warehouse, with relation to the jobbing trade, as well as to the members of this Association; they shall ascertain the cost of all necessary machinery, put in position ready for operation; they shall also formulate a code of procedure or by-laws, regulating assessments, penalties or dividends of or the government of the Association, and shall submit such report in full and in detail, to each member of the Association, within thirty days from date, for their rejection or ratification. Respectfully submitted, JOHN CORKISH, Chairman.

The report was adopted and the chairman instructed the Executive Committee to select five members from that body to look after the same.

The report of the Committee on Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance was read and adopted, and the following committee appointed to take charge of the matter of forming an Insurance Company, which will report to the Executive Committee. The committee appointed is: W. S. Hurst, A. J. McDaniel and Ed. Goins.

To the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association:—We, your committee to whom was referred the matter of a Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, beg leave to submit the following report: We have carefully considered, as far as it was possible for us to do so, the matter of mutual insurance companies, writing business on flouring mills, and in our opinion the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is working, and seemingly, too, under the most practicable plan, and we therefore recommend, *First*, That a Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company be formed as soon as possible, and *Second*, That it be operated on the same or similar plan to that of the said Pennsylvania Mutual.

Third, That it be operated and controlled by the members of the Oregon and Washington Millers Association, duly organized in the form of a Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

W. S. HURST,
A. J. McDANIEL,
J. D. TARRANT,
Committee.

The matter of Fire Insurance was still further discussed, and on motion of Mr. Goins, a committee of three was appointed to draft a bill in regard to Fire Insurance, and endeavor to have the same passed at the present session of the legislature. Before this motion was carried, it was amended that the committee investigate the bill on insurance just introduced, and if it meets with the approval of the committee, and covers the points desired, they were to work for its passage. The committee is as follows: D. E. Swank, W. S. Hurst, A. J. McDaniel.

On motion meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Meeting again resumed business. In order to test the feelings of the millers present in regard to mixing and blending flour, Mr. Milne, of Hillsboro, moved that a vote be taken as to the advisability of blending flour. The vote was unanimous in favor of the scheme.

On motion the whole matter of blending flour, the question of brands and number of same, was left to the Executive Committee.

On motion the following resolution, introduced by D. E. Swank, was carried, and D. E. Swank and J. D. Hurst were appointed to take charge of the same and have it brought before the legislature at their earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association earnestly petition the legislature of Oregon, to pass at this session, a general ditch law, we being satisfied that ample ditching will improve the quality of wheat as well as the yield, and therefore a benefit would accrue to the whole state in yield of crop and improvement of the roads of Oregon.

Messrs. D. E. Swank and Jno. Corkish made some interesting remarks on various matters of interest to the milling fraternity.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Landlord Knowles of the St. Charles Hotel, for courtesies extended to the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association, and the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Knowles of the action taken.

On motion the Executive Committee was empowered to rent an office in Portland, for the use of the committee and the members of the association, when in the city, to be paid for by the association.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 20, 1893.

To Members of the Millers' National Association:—The Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association held its regular quarterly session at Chicago, Ill., January 18, 1893, the following members being present: Messrs. Wm. Sanderson, C. B. Cole, Chas. J. Martin and W. A. Coombs. A re-

view of the past year's record proved that the organization had prospered during that time and was doing for its members all that could reasonably be expected. In patent matters, effective defense had been provided for four members, who were attacked in the courts, the expense to the association amounting to about \$2,000. Of late there have been many threats of patent litigation against millers, but members of this organization have been spared the trouble and annoyance of suits through the watchful care and restraining influence of the Association.

The developments since my report, by circular of September 29, 1892, regarding patent suits now in hand, are as follows:

In the case of Lee vs. Pillsbury, appeal has been taken and it will be carried to the highest court, if necessary.

Russell vs. Kendall, the plaintiff's attorney did not call up the case for argument at the third term of court, which permits motion for dismissal and probably ends the suit.

Russell vs. Kern, the answer to bill of complaint is ready and will be filed forthwith.

Nine suits have been entered under the claims of S. M. Brua, against millers, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the assertion is made by the attorney in charge of the prosecution, that many more will be filed at an early date. No member of the Millers' National Association has yet been sued under these claims and there is an evident desire to avoid conflict with this organization. In case any of our members are attacked, the Executive Committee will see that they are defended, and from data in its possession feels no fear as to results.

The threats of the claimants under the Detwiler and Mechwart patents seem to have been stilled, and no suits have been entered against our members.

In regard to claims and complaints, but few cases have been presented by members during the past year, for action of the association. All were settled out of court, with one exception—that of the complaint of B. Stern & Son against W. A. Greene of Providence, R. I., alleging unreasonable and unfair cancellation of an order. Suit was commenced, but Mr. Greene submitted to a judgment, which was entered against him for an amount satisfactory to Stern & Son, in compromise.

During the past year the Association has made a net gain in membership of about twenty firms, with an aggregate capacity of twenty-five units.

The Executive Committee, finding the treasury in a highly satisfactory condition, deemed it best to reduce the usual amount of annual dues, and, acting under authority of the amendment to the constitution, adopted at the last annual convention, instructed the Secretary to assess the dues for 1893 on the basis of \$3.00 per unit, instead of \$5.00, as heretofore.

It was decided that the next annual convention of the Millers' National Association shall be held at the City of Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th, 1893. An interesting programme will be arranged for the occasion, and it is believed that there will be a large attendance, owing to the fact that members can arrange to visit the World's Fair at the same time. There will doubtless be a very low rate of railroad fare from all points in the country to Chicago at this time, and ample arrangements will be made for the entertainment of all members, who will notify the Secretary that they are coming and request that hotel accommodations be reserved. A special circular will be issued later, regarding this matter.

The Executive Committee feels highly gratified with the success attained by The Millers' Tracing Bureau during the past year. Approximately one and a half million sacks of export flour were traced in 1892, and on January 1, 1893, not a single shipment, reported for this service, lay at any of the Atlantic ports. The patrons of the Bureau, as well as foreign buyers, express appreciation of the benefits that have been produced through the organization. The Tracing Bureau has not only been entirely self-supporting—not having received a dollar's worth of assistance from The Millers' National Association—but it has accumulated sufficient surplus in its treasury to reimburse those who contributed to the Guarantee Fund, when it started.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.

THE South Dakota State Millers' Association held its semi-annual meeting in the rooms of the Commercial Club at Mitchell on Feb. 9. The following members were present: President Kutnewsky, of Redfield; Secretary Lum, of Aberdeen; L. G. Oschenreiter, of Webster; G. D. L. Williams, of Huron; W. C. Northey, of Woosocket; N. B. Smith, of Madison; W. P. Murphy, of Frankfort; Messrs. Hanscom and Morrison, of DeSmet; Messrs. Wheaton and Bryant, of Plankinton. Prof. A. G. Cross urged upon the millers the necessity of having their association represented in the state building at the World's Fair. A resolution was adopted endorsing a display and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Oschenreiter, of Webster, Stokes, of Watertown, and Lum, of Aberdeen, whose duty will be to secure more space, arrange the display and look after the exhibit in general. The next meeting will be held in Madison in July which has been chosen as the permanent place for holding the annual elections of the association.

THE Berks County (Pa.) Association of Flour Millers has decided to contest the claim for royalties on a patent issued to S. M. Brua, of Lancaster, Pa., in 1878, and the State Miller's Association has determined to back it in the fight. The contest is said to directly interest over one half of the flour mills in Pennsylvania.

THE Association of Kansas millers met at Salina, Feb. 8, and discussed freight rates and mill insurance. G. H. Hunter of Wellington presided. C. R. Underwood of Salina made the welcome address.

THE project of a flouring and feed mill for Alpena, S. D., seems to be assured. It is the intention of organizing a stock company to consist of men of considerable means, the most of whom live in Jerauld county. The capacity of the mill will be 75 barrels a day.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

BY WANDERER.

NOTHING is more anxiously looked for by millwrights than a practical treatise on drawing. There are scarcely any books written for the benefit of the millwright, such as are gotten up to assist the architect and the machinist. This holds good not alone in general matters pertaining to the advancement of the profession, but also to drawing. The architect does not only find libraries stocked with books treating on every detail of his profession, but he also has weekly and monthly publications at hand to render him every assistance possible. The machinist will find carefully prepared works of all kinds well illustrated, among which are books on drawing too numerous to mention. In this respect he is fully as well supplied as the architect. The millwright is obliged to go it pretty much alone. There are therefore few among them who are really professional millwrights, that is, who are familiar with millwrighting in all its details. What the average millwright knows about drawing, he has, as a rule, acquired without a master, and he is therefore always on the alert for further information on this very essential accomplishment, to make his business a success.

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It is also a very essential accomplishment for the "expert" draughtsman who plans flour mills, mill machinery, etc., to be a good millwright. It is quite noticeable when entering a flouring mill whether the designer had any knowledge of millwrighting or not, particularly in a building rather small for the amount of machinery put into it. The main features to be observed are to have the machines accessible as well as to have the largest possible passageways left free and open.

Aside from the general arrangement, it is also essential to have all drives and connections operate as smoothly as possible without noise. A close calculation must, therefore, at all times be made by the designer—to make the most out of the amount of expense assigned to that particular mill.

As a rule, the machinery posts, bridge-trees, etc., are not shown on the plans, and the supports for shafting are left to the millwright to figure out for himself. The latter is forced to accommodate himself to the style of boxes chosen by the designer, whereas he might at times make numerous changes. The arrangement of the framework for supporting the numerous lines of shafting requires fully as much judgment as the location of special machines.

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A flouring mill is a machine in itself, and there is every reason why the plans should be prepared with as much accuracy as possible. When plans are made for an individual machine, every feature is taken into careful consideration to make the machine perform good work, using as little material as possible and carefully distributing the same to get the strength where it will do the most good. The machine is also to be of graceful and pleasing appearance, every part of it well balanced and free from all noisy and dangerous traps. The design of a flouring mill should receive the same careful study, in order to make it perfectly automatic and a pleasure for the miller to operate it.

FOREIGN BILLS OF LADING.

THE prompt concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the bills of lading, practically makes the bill a law, for it is not probable that President Harrison will interpose a veto. The bill passed the House on December 15 last with little controversy, and passed the Senate without any opposition whatever. The Senate Committee on Commerce, however, made a number of important amendments, intended to perfect the language of the bill, in addition to the amendments in the original bill, which had been made by the House Committee. The bill as it now stands is satisfactory to American shippers and their foreign consignees, and is the result of a consultation between the Senate Committee, the representatives of American shippers and the representatives of the foreign steamship lines. The latter would probably be able to defeat such legislation in Great Britain, but they have graciously yielded to the evident intention of leading members of Congress to put some Act of the kind on our statute books.

Senator Frye suggested two trifling amendments when the bill passed the Senate in addition to those printed in the bill as reported by his committee. The Senator also extended the list of circumstances which should save the owners or charterers from liability by inserting "or from insufficiency of packing." The measure as it passed the House directed the collector of the port to refuse clearance in case he was satisfied that bills of lading had been issued contrary to the provisions of the bill. This has been stricken out and a penalty for violation provided in the following language:

That for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act the agent,

owner or master of the vessel guilty of such violation and who refuses to issue on demand the bill of lading herein provided for, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. The amount of the fine and costs for such violation shall be a lien upon the vessel, whose agent, owner or master is guilty of such violation, and such vessel may be libeled therefor in any district court in the United States, within whose jurisdiction the vessel may be found. One-half of such penalty shall go to the party injured by such violation and the remainder to the Government of the United States.

Mr. Harter's bill was originally prepared by representatives of the milling interest in this country, with the approval of their foreign consignees. It was endorsed by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and by many British insurance companies and millers. The shipping interest is so strong in Great Britain, however, that legislation could not be so readily obtained from the British Parliament, and it was thought proper in any case that stringent regulations requiring proper guarantees should come from the shipping country rather than the country where most of the carrying tonnage is owned. The present bills of lading are full of exemptions in favor of the carrier which crept in in times long past when the risks of ocean carriage were much greater than now, and when the carriers were in a position to dictate their own terms to shippers.—*Commercial Bulletin, N. Y.*

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following from the advance statement of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic Breadstuffs from all American ports during the month of January, 1893, and same month 1892:

	1893.		1892.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.	95,768	42,476	117,111	77,384
Corn....	2,692,036	1,425,948	14,133,019	7,590,967
Oats....	33,217	14,707	1,900,988	737,426
Rye....	61,332	38,607	825,190	856,883
Wheat.	8,668,718	6,814,303	12,571,224	13,027,807
Total.	11,551,071	8,336,041	29,556,532	22,290,467

The following, in addition to above, were exported during the month of January, 1893: Cornmeal, 17,303 bbls.; value, \$49,372; oatmeal, 317,082 lbs.; value, \$7,571; wheat flour, 1,134,419 bbls.; value, \$5,174,074. The total valuation of breadstuffs exported during the month was \$13,567,068, against \$30,247,280 for the same month 1892. The above includes about 98 per cent of the entire exports of the articles named from all ports of the country.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler

OVER 1400 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at less than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE PENN. MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

WE have before us the annual statement of this flourishing company, whose success has been phenomenal. At the end of 6 years it has to its credit:

Premium Notes in force..... \$143,868.10
Cash Items..... 29,791.10
LIABILITIES..... Nothing
Losses paid in 1892..... \$11,422.35
Total expense of management..... 3,142.24

Average cost of insurance since organization less than 1% per annum. It does business in the State of Pennsylvania only and insures only flouring mills and grain warehouses. The plan is different from most mutual companies. There is a GUARANTEE FUND consisting of a deposit made by each insured and it is held by the company as collateral security for the prompt payment of assessments, thus assuring prompt payment of losses. This "deposit" is NOT A PAYMENT to the company, does not belong to the company, but to the DEPOSITOR, and is paid back to him when he leaves the company—if all dues are paid up. The amount of business written in Pennsylvania last year amounted to \$475,750, showing the confidence of millers in the company and its plan.

We do not find any provision allowing the officers to borrow \$400,000 in mortgages, "for the better security of the policyholders," such mortgages to have a voting power, equal to one vote for every \$100 represented, with which to "knock out" the policyholders who has only one vote for every policy of \$5,000 or \$10,000 as the case may be. We do not find any authority where an executive committee of two can, "for the better protection of the policy holders"—sweep into a surplus fund, all the profits that might arise from the year's business, nor any by-law that would disfranchise the policy holder of his right to any part of this fund, after it had been swept into the surplus, by the edict of the aforesaid "two." "Tis well."

We congratulate the Pennsylvania millers on the success of

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,
PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,
115 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHAS. D. COX, Manager.

MAXIMUM LINES, - - - \$170,000.00.

C. W. MEEKER, Ass't Manager.

Western

The Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York.
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$1,511,192.21.
NET CASH SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS, \$861,376.55.

The American Lloyds, New York.
Underwriters, collectively representing \$25,000,000.00.
Underwriters all agree to abide by decision against any one underwriter.

Department

FIRE INSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM RATES

ON RISKS EQUIPPED WITH APPROVED SYSTEMS OF
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS, \$235,692.13. NET CASH SURPLUS, \$214,308.63.

The New York Fire Insurance Company, New York.

SELECTED RISKS ONLY.

226 and 228 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO.

News.

CHINN & CO. will erect a flouring mill at Biloxi, Miss.

L. H. WELLINGTON will erect a flouring mill at Morris, Minn.

THE flour mill at Alley, Tenn., will be enlarged by A. L. Mansfield.

THE Batesville, Ark., flour mills, recently burned, will be rebuilt.

G. M. BROWN will erect a 30-barrel flouring mill at Springville, Va.

F. M. GREEN will rebuild his burned grist mill at Aiken, S. C.

E. E. Hale is talking of establishing a flouring mill at Callaway's, Va.

THE BENTON (Pa.) ROLLER MILLING CO. will erect a 50-barrel flour mill.

THE COUNTY ALLIANCE intend erecting a 50-bbl. mill at Winchester, Or.

THE citizens of Alma, Neb., have organized a company to build a flouring mill.

THE BRANNING MANUFACTURING CO. will erect a flouring mill at Edenton, N. C.

R. H. HEDGES will rebuild his recently burned saw and grist mill at Laurens, S. C.

THE TANNER & FAXON MILL at East Lee, Mass., recently burned, will be rebuilt.

CHARLES WELLER AND ROBERT MILLER will erect a cotton gin and grist mill at Sublime, Texas.

J. F. THOMPSON has purchased an interest in the Wichita Roller Mills Company, Wichita Falls, Tex.

MESSES. SECOR, LAW & WARE have leased the Amboy, Minn., roller mill, and Mr. Paff will take charge of it.

THE mill that was burnt last month at Devils Lake, N. D., will be rebuilt as soon as the weather permits.

W. O. WARE & SON will build a roller process flouring mill at King's Mountain, N. C., of 60 barrels daily capacity.

THE Steelville (Ill.) Milling Company has been incorporated; capital, \$10,000. A. T. Lavick is an incorporator.

M. T. TRAWICK, of Opelika, Ala., has been elected superintendent and general manager of the Opelika Flouring Mills.

THE PIONEER MILLS & MANUFACTURING CO., at Abilene, Tex., will increase their capital to \$40,000 and add new machinery.

THE NESHONIC MILLS at West Salem, Wis., which were burned, are to be rebuilt at once, and on a larger scale than before.

J. S. RANDALL has purchased Edward Porter's interest in the Adrian, Minn., roller mill and took possession on the 1st. Mr. Randall is an experienced man in the business.

THE FLOUR EXCHANGE BUILDING Co. of West Superior, Wis., has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$100,000.

THE Crowell Milling Company has been incorporated at Charlotte, N.C. Capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Address W. M. Crowell.

W. C. HEATH has sold his interest in the Wichita Roller Mills Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, and D. J. Calkins is now president.

THE Geddes Milling Company has been incorporated at San Antonio, Tex., with a capital of \$30,000 to establish a flouring mill.

THE ADVANCE ROLLER MILL CO., recently incorporated by S. E. Williams and others, will build roller flouring mill at Advance, N. C.

B. H. SCOTT has leased his Cannon City mill to Messrs. Fuller & Stearns of Ipswich, S. D., and it will soon be in operation under the new firm.

T. D. DAVIDSON of Sauk Centre has sold the Central Minnesota roller mill to his father, Thomas Davidson of Milwaukee; consideration, \$54,000.

CONTRACTS have been let at Sioux City, Iowa, for the erection of a 1,000-bbl. daily capacity oat and corn meal mill, to run independent of the Trust.

J. H. FEAR & CO., composed of J. H. Fear, H. H. Thomas and O. P. Campbell, have purchased the mill and elevator of D. F. Allen at Frankfort, Ind.

EDWARD RIDDLER, foreman of Ogilvies' big elevator at Minnedosa, near Winnipeg, was caught in the machinery, Feb. 1, and instantly killed.

THE Marshall, Minn., steam roller mills are to become the property of resident owners, and will be improved and enlarged to a considerable extent.

M. M. MOBLEY is now secretary and treasurer of the Taylor-Ramsey Milling Co., of Trenton, Tenn., having purchased the interest of J. W. Ramsey.

T. E. MCCREA, miller at Saltsburg and Apollo, Pa., has made an assignment. He succeeded McMillan & McCrea at the former place a few months ago.

AT Kaukauna, Wis., Feb. 11, Edward Gross, an employee in Russell Bros' flour mill, was caught in a shaft and wound around several times, breaking an arm and otherwise injuring him severely.

THE AMBOY ELEVATOR CO., of Amboy, Minn., filed articles Jan. 31, with the secretary of state, capitalized at \$10,000. The officers are T. Randall, president; George R. Welder, secretary; and W. E. Fuller, treasurer.

ADDITIONAL mills have been bought by the North Dakota Milling Association at Casselton, Cavalier and Melton, the combined capacity of which is 400 bbls. per day. The Association now has 22 mills.

under control with a capacity of 3,500 bbls. per day.

THE new farmers' mill at Hartland, Minn., is nearing completion, but the machinery will probably not be in position and the mill in running order until the latter part of April or first of May. The mill will have a capacity of 75 barrels per day.

BUFFALO, Minn., is to have a new elevator of 30,000 capacity, to be owned and run by a stock company of farmers. A Minneapolis firm has the contract to build it. Most of the material and machinery have arrived and work will begin soon.

THE Lakeland Canning, Manufacturing and Milling Company, Lakeland, Fla., have discontinued the milling department of their business and will give their entire attention to canning. The company is now known as the Lakeland Canning Company.

GEORGE A. GIBBS, a millwright in the Washburn B Mill, at Minneapolis, while assisting in putting in place a new wheat scale on the second floor of the mill, Feb. 9, fell to the floor, a distance of 14 feet, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died next day.

THE subscription of stock to the Union Roller Mills & Elevator Co., at Gallatin, Tenn., are complete and the board of directors will meet at an early day and elect officers for the ensuing year. The buildings will be located near the Louisville & Nashville depot, and will be ready for operation by the first of May. The enterprise as now planned will cost \$30,000.

GUSTAV FENSKE, an employee at Hubbard's flour mill, Mankato, Minn., was on Feb. 7, charged with and confessed having within the past year appropriated to his own use some \$500 worth of flour and feed. After admitting the embezzlement he gave Hubbard a check for the amount. On account of the high standing of his family no prosecution will be made.

THE new mill building at Morton, Minn., owned by F. L. Watters is 40 by 92 feet, three stories high, with a basement, and erected on a granite foundation. There are also boiler and engine houses. The storage bins in the warehouse have a capacity of 10,000 bushels. All of the machinery is of the latest pattern. The mill is as nearly fire proof as possible, and has a capacity of 250 barrels per day.

THE capacity of the Sioux mill at Sioux City, Iowa, will be increased to 2,250 barrels per day, requiring for consumption from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of grain. The products of the mill will be greatly diversified. Breakfast foods and prepared foods for cattle are to be made specialties. The company estimates that they will have an output of about 25 car-loads per day. A capital of \$300,000

will be required to enlarge and operate the plant.

THE capital stock of the new Belt Line Elevator Co. of Superior is placed at \$600,000 divided into 6,000 shares. The incorporators are Ralph C. Pope, Ghent R. Smith and Wm. B. Perry. The objects of the company are to buy, lease, construct or operate one or more grain elevators and one or more warehouses in Wisconsin or Minnesota, more particularly in the City of Superior, and also to buy, lease, construct or maintain docks at that place if necessary.

LONDON RULES FOR FLOUR SALES.

At a conference attended by 85 millers and flour factors, held at the Exchange Tavern, Mark Lane, London, Jan. 18, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is desirable in the interests of the trade that all forward sales shall be for delivery within four months, and in reasonable quantities, and that a sale note confirming the same should be sent on the day following the sale. The seller to have the option of canceling all sales not completed at the end of that period, or otherwise dealing with the same. All sale notes should be on the form approved by the trade, and called the 'London Flour Millers' and Factors' Sale Note.'

The conditions of sale were agreed to as follows: "All flour sold is for delivery, in reasonable quantities, within four months from date of sale. Payment within one month from date of delivery, or by cash upon delivery, at seller's option."

Winter Resorts of the South.

Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., and other South Atlantic and gulf coast resorts can be reached with but one change of cars from Chicago, and that at Louisville or Cincinnati, where the Monon makes close connection with the L. & N. and Q. & C. vestibule trains, running through to Florida.

The Monon's day trains are now all equipped with beautiful new parlor and dining cars, while its night trains are made up of smoking cars, day coaches, and Pullman and compartment sleepers, lighted by electricity from headlight to hindmost sleeper.

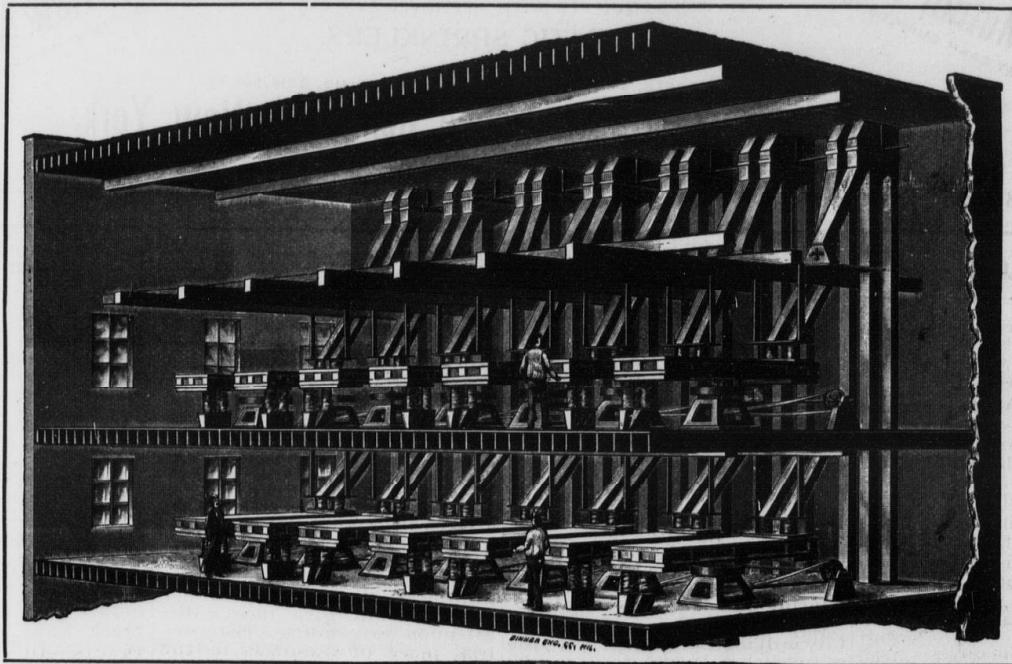
The Monon has gradually fought its way to the front, making extensive improvements in its road-bed and service, until today it is the best equipped line from Chicago to the South, offering its patrons facilities and accommodations second to none in the world and at rates lower than ever before.

SEND for a copy of the new edition of the "Riverside Cable Code." Address, Riverside Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 428,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

Now USED IN THE MILL OF FAIST, KRAUS & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

WM. FAIST, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Dear Sir—We hand you herewith our check to cover invoice for the Automatic Sieve, which we have had running for 30 days. The results are better than expected.

Very respectfully,

Kansas City, Mo., September 10, 1892.

KANSAS CITY MILLING CO.

THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Gentlemen—We herein hand you our check \$500, balance due on the two machines purchased of you. We are highly pleased with the machines, buying them as we did without any knowledge as to how they would work on winter wheat, and we fully expected a great deal of trouble before we could get them regulated to work satisfactorily.

It is now just thirty days since we started the machines, and they have been a perfect success from the start, and we wish to say that the twenty claims you make in your circular as to the advantages of your machines over the common bolting system is not one bit too strongly drawn.

We expect to see the same revolution made by your machines in the process of bolting over the reel system that was made in grinding wheat by rolls over the stone process.

Dictated by J. P. B.

Flint, Mich., August 29, 1892.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. BURROUGHS & CO.

Address, FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

Milwaukee Notes

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.

STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

PEOPLE'S THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

THE average daily flour production by the city mills for the past three weeks was about 7,600 barrels.

THE new malting plant to be located on the South side will be quite an extensive one. It will consist of an elevator 64x264 feet, capable of storing 700,000 bushels of barley; a malt-house 85x140 feet, and eight stories high, in which 7000 bushels can be malted at one time; a boiler and engine house, and an office building. The building will cost over \$100,000.

AN amendment to the articles of Association of the Daisy Roller Mill Company has been filed. The capital stock has been increased from \$500,000 to \$750,000. E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, and A. D. Thompson, of Duluth, are among the new stockholders and board of directors. E. D. Neustadt & Co., of New York, have taken the sole agency for the disposal of the output of this company's mills, for the States of New York, New Jersey and western half of Connecticut.

A REMINDER of old times was enacted in the Chamber of Commerce on the 15th inst., when a sale of 50,000 bushels of May wheat was sold, in a single transaction, at 70 cents. The market afterwards sold up to 70½ cents, and then went off like a shot to 68½ cents. Later it recovered to 69½ cents.

Trades of the amount mentioned were not of uncommon occurrence years ago, but they are little more than traditions now.

A VERY large number of friends of William Sanderson attended his funeral services at the family residence in Wauwatosa, Sunday, the 12th inst. The special train, placed at the disposal of the family and friends by General Superintendent Collins, of the St. Paul railroad, left the city at 1 o'clock, well filled with mourners. The spacious home in the village was filled to overflowing. The brief burial services, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Wright, of Trinity Episcopal Church, Wauwatosa, were impressive and beautiful. The remains were brought to the city on the spe-

cial train, owing to the condition of the country roads. The burial at Forest home was private. The floral tributes of friends were elaborate and handsome. The sorrow exhibited at the funeral told plainly the high esteem in which Mr. Sanderson was held.

THE daily press of this city are not to be outdone in the premature discharge system of heralding unreliable statements, to be contradicted in the following issue. An evening paper publishes, under heavy head-lines, an account of a GIANT FLOUR COMBINE and, crediting the statement to "reports from Minneapolis and Duluth," gives the details. The following day the same paper, under similarly large heading, and crediting the information to an authoritative source, condemns the statement in its previous issue as, at least, unreliable. The later information was at the disposal of the publishers previous to their publishing the first statement and it would have been more creditable to the enterprise of the publishers to have secured it and made use of it in connection with any report first appearing.

THE stock of grain in store here Feb. 13, was as follows:

	WHEAT.	Bus.	BARLEY.	Bus.
No. 1 Northern	15,446	No. 2.	43,369	
No. 2 Spring	720,087	Extra 3	31,445	
No. 3.	77,322	No. 3.	17,959	
No. 4.	57,351	No. 4.	555	
Ungraded	103,164	Ungraded	81,721	
No. 2 red winter	5,289			
No. 2 1/2 winter	1,216,400	Total	178,049	
No. 2 winter	611			
No. 3 winter	5,777	No. 2.	7,642	
No. 4 winter	509	No. 3.	11,784	
No. 2 w. winter	363			
		Total	19,426	
Total	2,201,929		OATS.	
RYE.		No. 2 white.	818	
No. 1.	59,390	No. 3 white.	27,935	
No. 2.	37,435	Total	28,753	
Total	96,815			

*Including 81,500 bush. afloat.

THE market quotations for the 15th inst., are as follows:

Flour is steady. Hard spring wheat patents, in bbls., 3.90@4.00; soft spring wheat patents, in bbls., 3.80@3.90; export patents, in sacks, 3.30@3.40; straights, choice bakers', 3.40@3.50; export bakers', 2.50@2.60; clears, hard wheat, 2.15@2.25; soft wheat, 2.00@2.10; low grades, 1.60@1.70; winter, patents, in bbls., 3.70@3.80; winter straights, in bbls., 3.40@3.50; rye flour, in sacks, 2.50@2.75; rye flour, in bbls., 2.90@3.10.

Millstuffs are held at 14.00 for sacked bran and 15.00 for middlings, but buyers are out of the market.

Wheat opened quiet at 70½c for May, sold at 70¾c, and down to 68½c. Cables early were better in tone, but the later ones gave lower quotations. Receipts and shipments continue about the same. The market is rather broader than it has been for some time, but still of a speculative nature. Cash wheat ruled 3½c under May for receipts dated to-day and July ruled 2c premium.

The close was irregular; May, 69½c.

Sample wheat steady. No. 2 spring on track, 67c; No. 3 do., 58@65c; No. 4 do., 55@63c; No. 1 Northern do., 75c; No. 2 do., 70@71c; No. 2 red winter do., 70c.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The statutes providing that the property of a married woman shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, not liable for his debts do not empower a woman to enter into partnership with her husband; and where such partnership has been formed, it must be regarded as void, and debts contracted thereunder are the sole and individual debts of the husband—Fuller & Fuller Co. v. McHenry. Supreme Court of Wis. 53 N. W. Rep. 896.

THE DOCTRINE OF "INTER-STATE COMMERCE" APPLIED TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—An Arkansas statute, as do the laws of many another state, requires that before any foreign corporation shall begin business in the state it shall file a certificate in the office of the secretary of state, designating an agent on whom process may be served, and stating its principal place of business in the state; and that if any corporation shall fail to do so, all its contracts with citizens of the state shall be void as to the corporation. A foreign corporation, without filing the certificate required by law, entered into a contract with a citizen of the state, by which it agreed to sell goods to him at stipulated prices, and on credit. A third person, a citizen of the state, became surety on a bond, executed at the same time as the contract, to secure payment for goods which might be sold thereunder, both the contract and the bond being executed in the state. Under these circumstances it has been decided that the corporation could recover on the bond, since the transactions of the parties were interstate commerce, and could not be affected by the act of the Arkansas general assembly.

Gunn v. White Sewing Machine Co. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 20 S. W. Rep. 591.

RIGHTS WHERE FREIGHT HAS BEEN INJURED IN COURSE OF TRANSPORTATION—A common carrier is bound to deliver the property which it undertakes to transport at the point of discharge, safe and uninjured, at the peril of liability, except where the injury has resulted from some cause excepted in a contract, (other than negligence,) which is a matter for defense, the burden of proving which is upon the carrier. The

consignee or owner has nothing to do but to show the injury, and the carrier becomes at once presumptively liable, and remains so until it shows that said injury resulted from an act of God, the public enemies, or from a cause from which it had exempted itself legally by a special contract. And it would seem to follow that whenever an injury has been done to goods while in the custody of a common carrier, the consignee or true owner has the right of action against the carrier. But, is the duty of a consignee, whose property is injured while in the control of a carrier, to pay all the freight charges, and then sue the carrier for the injury done. Though if property is damaged, while in the charge of a common carrier, to a greater extent than the bill for freight, the lien of the carrier is extinguished; and the consignee not only has the right to demand the property of the carrier without payment of the freight charges, but retention by the carrier amounts to a conversion, for which, an action will lie.—Miami Powder Co. v. Port Royal & W. C. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 16 S. E. Rep. 339.

IMPORTANT DISTINCTION IN SALE AND INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS.—In contracts of merchants for the sale and delivery or for the manufacture and sale of marketable commodities a statement descriptive of the subject matter, or some material incident, such as the time of shipment, is a condition precedent, upon the failure or non-performance of which the party aggrieved may repudiate the whole contract. But in contracts for work or skill, and the materials upon which it is to be bestowed, a statement fixing the time of performance of the contract is not ordinarily of its essence, and a failure to perform within the time stipulated, followed by substantial performance after a delay, will not justify the aggrieved party in repudiating the entire contract, but will simply give him his action for damages for the breach of the stipulation. A contract to manufacture and furnish articles for the especial, exclusive, and peculiar use of another, with special features which he requires, and which render them of value to him, but useless and unsalable to others,—articles whose chief cost and value are derived from the labor and skill bestowed upon them, and not from the materials of which they are made,—is a contract for work and labor and not a contract of sale.—Beck & Pauli Lithographing Co. v. Colorado Milling & Fl. Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Cir. 52 Fed. Rep. 700.

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The Niagara Corn Sheller,

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Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

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If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

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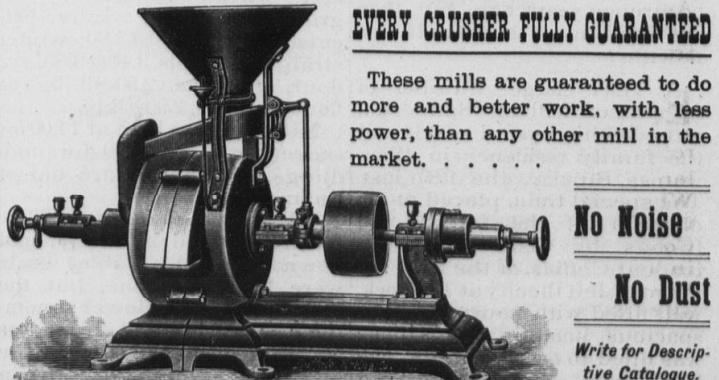
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Editorial.

WE are indebted to the *Commercial Review*, Portland, Ore., for a full report of the first annual meeting of the Oregon and Washington Millers' Association which will be found in this issue. The paper presented by Mr. J. C. Long and the report of Mr. D. E. Swank are quite interesting but as the general business transacted is quite extensively reported our want of space prevents their appearance at this time.

AS we go to press the information reaches us that the Millers' National Association has secured from the Keifer Bros., of Lancaster, Pa., for all of its members, release from claims for past damages and license for future use of the process covered by the S. M. Brua patents, which are now being extensively litigated. If we are not mistaken, a great many millers will, as these suits progress, discover where membership in the National Association is good sound insurance against patent trouble.

E. W. ARNDT, of Depere, Wis., for many years secretary and manager of the Millers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, has accepted a position with the Daisy Roller Mill Company as assistant manager in their new mill at Superior, Wis. Mr. Arndt is exceptionally well fitted for the position, being thoroughly versed in all the details of the business, having had many years experience in all departments of milling—mechanical and commercial. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he has been selected to this important

position in the finest milling plant ever constructed in this country. That he will fill the position acceptably "goes without saying."

WE learn that suits have just been entered in the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Minnesota, by Wm. E. Lee, of Swan Lake, Minn., against the Columbia Mill Co., Sibley, Fletcher, Holmes Co., Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., and the Humboldt Mill Co., of Minneapolis, alleging infringement of rights under patents on cockle separating machinery. These suits are identical with that entered against C. A. Pillsbury & Co., two years ago, the defense of which is being looked after by the Millers' National Association. The Consolidated Milling Co. and Galaxy Mill Co. have had suits entered against them also, it is stated. Inasmuch as these concerns are all members of the National Association, they will be taken care of by that organization. Mr. Lee's attorneys assert that they have been instructed to at once enter a large number of these suits in Minnesota, and doubtless there will be the same scramble among millers in that state to get under cover of the National organization that Wisconsin recently experienced when the Russell suits became active.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

THE annual meeting of this Company was a great success. To say we are pleased with the outcome does not begin to express our feelings. We are perfectly satisfied with what has been thus far accomplished in the direction of our efforts, and can read the witticisms of some of the policy holders as published in the columns of our contemporary and smile serenely, with a feeling of pity for their delusion, and wonder at it. Well gentlemen! policy holders of the milling industry! let us look over the ground and see if anything has been gained in the last eighteen months in way of reform. At the last annual meeting, a miller, and a good man, was added to the board of directors, so far so good. Anything else? One of the officers, vainly boasted, that "the Millers' National Insurance Co. would declare a dividend of sixty-five per cent to the Mutual policy holders, notwithstanding Seamans' raid." We say "good again," but why didn't you do it *last year* my friend? You had only \$108,000.00 in losses last year against \$148,000.00 in losses for 1892, and income both years practically the same.

If you could declare a dividend of 65 per cent in 1892 you could have declared a larger one in 1891, and the surplus of the company need not have been reduced. There is no good reason, why the policy holders should not continue to receive the same dividend henceforth except in years of extraordinary losses. But this is not all. Still another director from among the millers, Mr. B. C. Church, of Duluth, has been added to the board. Let us see how the state looks now; five millers, one lumberman, one master underwriter, one mate, one clerk—total nine—of which six are millers and manufacturers. 'Tis well." In conversation with one of the directors today we were pleased to have his congratulations upon what had been accomplished. He said, "You have been right on this matter all the way through, the increased number of millers in the directory and the increased dividend declared has been brought about by your persistent agitation of the subject, until the executive committee began to realize that a change must be made, and it was made in this way. If left to the millers themselves nothing would have been done, as the majority of them are satisfied with getting first-class insurance for a good deal less money than they can get it elsewhere. They do not care to be bothered with the details." We have faith now, that with new blood from the millers fold, and a majority of millers in the directory, all other things necessary to make this a permanent *Millers Mutual Insurance Company*, controlled by millers, will be accomplished in good season. "We believe in the permanent fund and hope to see it maintained." So do we. "Accept thanks for the very low cost of Insurance. Long live the Millers National." Here's to your health. "Your report for 1892 is a good one and ought to stop the mouth of Calamity Seamans." "Thanks Awfully!" Pull down your vest. "What we want is, more Insurance companies like the Millers' National, and it would be simply an outrage to impair the strength of that institution." AMEN.

IT is the acknowledged privilege of a newspaper to furnish its readers with information on current matters of importance and general interest. Every honorable effort may be employed in securing information for publication, but the information should be from a reliable source. We deny the propriety of publishing unauthorized,

unsubstantiated statements in one issue to be, as is often the case, denied or corrected in the next, under the excuse of having to say *something* on the subject in order to avoid a "scoop" by a contemporary publication. We deny the propriety of publishing as facts, matter wholly conceived in the mind of the news-gatherer, on supposititious knowledge, because of inability to obtain the truth from the proper source. Newspaper reports of transactions at meetings of organizations are so often at variance with the truth that the reticency of members to disclose anything pertaining to the business is not much to be wondered at. The cause, if stated from the view the actors have of it, might, to an extent at least, justify the action, while the effect, as realized by the public affected, without knowledge of its cause, would be denounced as the work of a soulless, grasping, monopolistic "trust." Therefore, we say the statement of a newspaper regarding the actions of an organization or body should be confined to assured facts furnished by or obtained from a known authentic source, giving the reader sufficient knowledge of the details to form a just judgment. Our attention has been called to the following from the *Chicago Herald* of Feb. 10:

TEN MILLERS WHO COULD NOT AGREE.

Formation of a Protective Association Blocked by Conflicting Opinions.

The owners of milling properties in the northwest held a secret meeting at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon intending to organize an association for their mutual benefit. The session was long and the time was occupied by expressions of differences of opinion. Each man present had an opinion and no two opinions were similar, consequently the organization was not effected. Another effort will be made, however.

The meeting was called by S. H. Kennedy. The objects of the proposed organization are protection against boards of trade, concerted effort for low transportation rates and assisting legislation favorable to their interests. It was urged that at this time such an organization as the one proposed could do much to benefit the trade in helping forward the antioption bill pending in congress. Some of the millers urged that as there is now such need of the association that they should make some compromise and complete the organization. After a session of three hours they were unable to reach an agreement and the scheme was dropped for the present.

No person attending the meeting which took place in Chicago on the day named could have seriously given information that would warrant this account of it, and we do not believe any member of the organization would furnish such a statement for any purpose, knowing it to be, from beginning to end, without foundation in fact. We are of opinion the whole item is the work of the imaginary power of "ye reporter."

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

The Dullest Month in Flour this Season.—A Dead and Alive Wheat Market.—Nothing in it.—Option and Anti-Option.

THE first month of the new year has fulfilled all the expectations of those who declared there was nothing in sight to help the water-logged wheat and flour markets. We have had incipient crop scares, first in France and then in other parts of the continent of Europe and finally in the South-West. But they have only run in the small, short interest, at current low prices; and, when it was covered, prices have sagged back until "pegged" by the cliques in wheat and corn in Chicago. The extreme cold weather for the greater part of the new year, thus far has helped retard the movement just enough to check free short selling and, hence, it has not been difficult to hold these markets at the slightly higher level than the bottom prices of last autumn. But, with all the bull arguments, there has been "nothing in it" and it is doubtful if the provision clique, that has been holding the bag in Chicago, has not come to the same conclusion. At all events, of late, they have ceased to work the market, and are apparently letting it take its own course, or waiting for something to pull it on. During the month, Cudahy made it lively for those who attempted to follow prices, and for a week or two so puzzled and confused the crowd that they did not know whether they were on their feet or their heads. Indeed, he had the trade standing on the wrong end for a couple of days, about the 1st of July, when he performed one of the most skillful slight of hand tricks on the trade ever seen on the Chicago Board. After Change, on one day he sold calls on about 4,000,000 bus. of May wheat and bulled the market the next day $\frac{1}{4}$ c above the call price; and, the wheat was "called." In the meantime he sold puts for 4,000,000 more and when the crowd found out that there was no place to put their 4,000,000 called wheat and that they were likely to get another 4,000,000 put to them on the following day, a panic seized them and broke the market below the put price, when Cudahy dumped another 4,000,000 bus. on the market and unloaded 8,000,000 in two days, while the crowd supposed he was bulling wheat. Since then he has not stirred the waters of this stagnant market; but graciously assured his followers that he had "a bad cold" and

was afraid of pneumonia; and simply "reduced his line," in case he should be unable to attend to business." His "cold" has not been heard from since and he has not been "attending to business" in the wheat market; but he has not had pneumonia and it has been very cold since for those on whom he dumped his 8,000,000 bus. of long wheat before they knew it and they have been logging it since.

The freeze and subsequent thaw in France has developed no injury to the growing crop and export demand of late has been about the smallest on the crop. The foreign markets have followed ours, but just far enough off not to have to support it by purchases, but have lent our bulls their "moral" support only. The fear of damage by the late thaw and following extreme cold in the West, has run in the short interest but has encouraged no demand from the long account. Even the big lines, held so long by Wall Street houses, have been reduced slightly of late, rather than increased; and the "long run" bulls are getting tired of waiting for something to turn up to pull wheat that is "too low," but still "too much of it."

This about represents the sentiment of the trade and the belief is growing that, unless something does occur to pull it this month, there will be a break under the unloading of the scattered, but still large lines held here and in Chicago. There has been a ceaseless cry of option and anti-option, until every body is tired of this worn-out excuse for every break or rally in the market, and the bill has ceased to have any important effect. If there was anything on which to buy wheat, it would be bought without regard to a bill that can only take effect, at worst, five months hence, even if passed, and few here believe it will, in spite of "Auntie" Washburn's predictions to the contrary, as she is styled in the wheat pit. In fact a good deal of fun has been had at this good old lady's expense, who has worked so regularly and "disinterestedly" for a year, to pass this great "relief measure" for the poor farmers of the North-West, who are tighter in the grip of the Minneapolis Millers' Combine than they have ever been in that of the bears of the Chicago Board of Trade, who have been trying in vain to pull wheat this year against this combine which combats all the elevators of the North-West and through them the price of wheat, very largely.

One joke, at this good old lady's expense, is worth repeating; when the vote on the bill in the Senate was postponed for the last time for a week, as

it had been so often before, with this good Senator's consent, a wag in the wheat pit remarked, when the dispatch concerning the fact, was secured from Washington, "Hauch! Auntie Washburn has covered her shorts and gone long of the wheat market for a bull turn; buy me 5 May wheat."

As for the flour market we have not had any for the greater part of the month; at least so far as the home trade is concerned, which bought enough on the December spurt, noted in last letter, to enable them to remain passive spectators of the market ever since, except for occasional car-lot purchases to assort up brands and grocers. The price, however, of Trade brands has been held very steady at 10c and 15c over the bottom prices of December, at which the bulk of their purchases were made and which have relieved the mills from any special pressure to sell Patent Springs since. But 10c@15c has been lost from the extreme top asking prices of January, following the big December sales. The same has been true of Winter Straights which have lost half to two-thirds of the December advance while other trade brands have been neglected and almost unsaleable, except occasionally, and then at concessions that have brought them back to old bottom prices, or, very nearly. This is especially true of Spring Bakers' in bbls., which have been dragging at \$2.90@3.15. While Patents have held at \$4.40@4.60 for standard to fancy Minneapolis and Duluth brands, excepting Pillsbury's which was put at \$5.00 on February 1st, on the limit system, with 30c rebate to all dealers who sign an agreement not to cut the price below the limit set by the mill. This scheme was recommended by the Wholesale Grocers' Association of this city. But Winter Patents have been dearer than a door-nail at \$3.90@4.20 and even less for Seconds.

Early in the month the railroads got blockaded and called on the trade to remove all old consignments from their docks, which caused some forced sales for a week or so, at less than old prices. But since then there have been very few "bargains" on the market and fewer forced sales than in years, for so long a period of stagnation. But export grades, and especially Winters, have escaped concessions of any kind, as the supply of all kinds under \$3.00 has been growing more scarce all the month and at the close the market is almost bare of anything in the line of low and medium flours in sacks or bbls., excepting Spring Bakers', which have not been in much better export than home demand. No. 2 Winters

especially, and in their absence No. 1 do, have been in strong demand and at 10c@20c higher prices than a month ago, to go both to the West Indies and South America. While, at \$2.00 and under, everything has been cleaned up for feeding purposes for Europe. Few low grades are coming in to take the place of old stocks, as they are bringing better prices at interior points, for feed. The effect is seen in the prices of feed here, which have been steadily advancing to 95c for all kinds, and the city mills have not yet kept up with the advance at interior points, although they are cleanly sold up to City and Eastern trade, which they have had mostly to themselves and a picnic all the fall and winter. But, in flour, the city mills have been as slow as Western flours, especially on their Patents, although they have been in the same position as the Western mills on their West India brands, which have been sold ahead as the Spring mills did their patents in December and early January.

Rye flour has been doing better of late at \$3.10@3.35 for superfine. Corn products have held up with corn on the lighter movement of the latter. Buckwheat flour has been scarce and higher, with cold weather increasing demand at \$2.10@2.15 per 100 lbs.

The following quotations cover both wholesale and jobbing prices :

	Spring	Winters
	Sacks.	Barrels.
No. grade	\$1.80@1.85	\$1.90@2.00
Fine	1.85@2.10	1.90@2.00
Supers	1.90@2.00	2.00@2.15
No. 2	2.00@2.15	2.15@2.35
No. 1	2.40@2.75	2.35@2.40
Clear	2.70@3.25	2.75@3.20
Straights	3.40@3.75	3.35@3.50
Patents	4.00@4.35	4.20@4.75
City Mill Patent		\$4.40@4.70
City Mill Clear		4.00@4.10
City Mill Fine, sacks and barrels		1.75@1.90
City Mill Supers, sacks and barrels		2.10@2.20

BUFFALO.

THE winning ticket at the annual election of the Merchants' Exchange was correctly predicted in the *United States Miller* last month. Mr. Chandler, the newly elected vice-president, is one of the most popular members of the grain trade; a courteous, thorough business man, and, as a presiding officer, will add dignity to that straight-laced institution, the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Chandler is of the firm of Spann & Chandler, the largest barley dealers in Buffalo.

The last load of Manitoba hard wheat has been shipped to New York. The wheat has been in bond here since the close of navigation and was rushed out, as the government refused to make the Brown elevator, in which it was stored a bonded warehouse. The wheat was the finest lot received here for many years, and would have netted Mr. F. J. Sawyer, the owner, a handsome profit had he been

allowed to hold it until spring. As it is he has just about cleared himself.

Mr. Frank Eames (no relation to Mr. E. W. Eams) clerk for Patten Brothers during the past 5 years, prominent politician and alderman of the new city of Niagara Falls, was arrested last month on the charge of embezzlement. The amount supposed to have been taken will foot up \$8,000, but Eames claims the errors discovered are simply mistakes and that the matter can be straightened out. As Eames never showed signs of having more money than the average cheap bookkeeper, his friends believe him. After securing bail he assisted the experts, but up to date no report has been made.

A few contracts to take wheat by canal, at the opening, on a 5 cent rate to New York have been made, but there are few takers at that price. Forwarders are generally of the opinion that the opening rate will be 6 cents, as the amount of grain to come down by lake was never as large as it is at present. A late opening of the lake is also expected which (even should the canal open in time to get the boats, now at tide water, to this end of the route) will still further increase the danger of a big blockade and a consequent strike for higher rates by canalers. Just what the railroad agents will do is a mystery. It is thought, however, that they have all the grain the roads are able to handle.

R. K. Hume, the Buffalo real estate dealer, who purchased the Attica mills, about 33 miles from Buffalo, is reported as fishing for a good miller and a few other head men with capital to take a working interest in his latest venture. The report that he had a scheme to buy wheat in the west, mill it and re-ship the product on the same through bill of lading is without foundation. Although not a miller, the gentleman knows enough of business to keep his mouth shut and let the other fellow do the talking until he does get an idea of the lay of the land. He may make a success at it.

Mr. Wm. J. Rardon, formerly one of our brightest young grain merchants, was in the city last week on a visit to old friends and business associates. Mr. Rardon is associated with his father in Chicago.

Mr. Alexander Berger, of Berger, Sandford & Co., Minneapolis, was on 'Change for a few hours last week. Mr. Berger was on his way to New York and while here was introduced to the grain trade by Mr. M. L. Crittenden, whose son Charles, a Buffalo boy, is a member of the Minneapolis firm.

The manager of the great \$20,000,000 syndicate, which proposes to build docks to accomodate the lake trade when the 20 foot channel from Chicago to Buffalo is completed, says he will begin work next month on the canals. There are several gentlemen in this city who would like to make wagers that he will do nothing of the sort.

Talks of new elevators on the river are heard nearly every day; all wind, however. For certain purposes, a few would-be capitalists have their names published in a declaration that they will build the largest elevator in Buffalo and that's the last heard of it until they have another reason for making a bluff. Little attention is now paid to these reports in Buffalo.

The way London bakers refuse to recognize contracts for the delivery of flour reminds our grain dealers of the Canadian barley sellers' idea of business principles. The London bakers buy flour for future delivery and, should the market advance in the meantime, he refuses to accept; in case of a decline he pesters the miller for the flour. It's a clear case of the same breed. Malsters here refuse to do business with Canadians and will purchase only through a responsible American commission merchant who will deliver the barley purchased or pay the difference.

President-elect Cleveland, William Petrie, the oldest canal man alive today, and John Pease, were elected honorary members of the Merchants' Exchange, at the last meeting of the Trustees.

Henry J. Pierce, of the Buffalo Alcoholene Co.; Robert Fairweather, a Minneapolis grain dealer; L. Merritt, of the Lake Shore road and George Linen, of the Buffalo Scale works, are new members of the Exchange.

Our stock of corn has dwindled to 400,000 bushels from 575,000 the last week in December. This amount is principally owned by the Grape Sugar Company. But what a nice profit could be made in bringing corn down and storing it until spring in good railroad houses. There will come a day, within the next three months, when this cereal will bring a clean 20 cent advance on present prices. Corn in the opinion of our most prosperous speculators is a big purchase.

Robert Ferguson, a real estate member of the Merchants' Exchange, undertook to play what he considered a sharp game. By allowing his membership certificate to lapse and be sold at auction he thought he could escape the gratuity fund assessment. The com-

mittee appointed to look into this case of small practice, reported that his application for re-election could not be considered until he had paid all dues outstanding.

The stock of Duluth wheat in store and afloat here is 2,556,000 bus. against 2,329,000 the same date last year. The decrease is steady and about the same as last year, but there are indications that navigation will not open as early. In that case a call for Minneapolis wheat will be made, and judging from past years' experience she will respond when our market is more in line than it is now.

Some fast time is reported by flour agencies between Minneapolis and Buffalo. Competition between the three main routes has been exciting during the past two months and rates are so mixed up that any statement from one not on the inside would be ridiculous, to say the least—and it is entirely so to expect the railroads to give that information to newspapers.

The demand for flour has picked up wonderfully since the first of the month. Every miller, even the inveterate old grumbler, is willing to admit that his trade is a little bit better than it was, although he complains of low prices. What he terms low prices, however, is only the difference between 20 and 50c per bbl. profit. The latter figure suits our large millers better than a loss of 10c per bbl. which is the usual cry of the grumbler. When it comes down to hard pan figuring, say 1 cent per bbl., the aforesaid G—shuts down. The best spring patents have ranged between \$4.50@4.60 or an average of \$4.55 for the past four weeks which is 5@10 cents higher than the previous month. Winters show no change, the top grades being quoted at \$4.00@4.15. Rye flour, in spite of the advance in the grain, has barely held its own. No. 1 is quoted at \$3.40@3.50.

There is quite a fair amount of flour, brought down by lake, still in the houses here, although agents deny the fact. Receipts by rail are fairly liberal.

Mr. Urban's mill is running again as usual—twenty-four hours per day.

Washburn-Crosby flour sold in the retail groceries here at \$5.00 per bbl., which means delivered. Gracious! what a profit (!)

Rochester millers want wheat but fear to excite the market by sending in large orders, so they come themselves, nibbling around for bargains. A few have taken a liking to old Washburn No. 1 Northern and cleaned up the best part of 100,000 bushels. Others have struck onto lower grades and taken enough to keep the

rollers going. Last week No. 1 hard Duluth was wanted and the supposition is that these lower grades did not turn out as well as expected. Prices have been, Chicago May quotation for No. 1 northern, 3½ over for No. 1 hard and No. 2 northern 1½@2½ under May. Old Washburn sold at May price and ½ under.

Mr. F. J. Henry has been east for the best part of last month. The Artificial Manures Company is flourishing, as everything else does that this enterprising gentleman gets in tow. Not contented with carrying off the honors of the largest seed, poultry and general animal food-supply business in western New York, his partner, Mr. Horace J. Harvey, has been unanimously elected president of the Oakfield club, one of the most aristocratic institutions centered in this city. Oh, but great luck attends the tall millers of Buffalo.

Mr. George Urban was again unanimously elected chairman of the Erie County General Committee. No better action could have been taken, as such an honor was due to the gentleman himself in recognition of his valuable services rendered the party during the last campaign. Mr. Urban kept factional feeling down and managed to cause an influence in the ranks which no other man could have exerted.

The total output of flour of mills in Buffalo and managed here, during the past year was 1,557,700 bbls. against 1,465,500 in 1891 and 1,505,900 in 1890.

The new board of trustees of the Merchants' Exchange is the best elected in years. In the appointment of committees they have shown the best of common sense and good judgment. The following are a few of the selections:

Room and Fixtures Committee—Charles A. Warfield; Harvey J. Hurd; J. H. Ball; William C. Warren; Chas. H. Utley.

Arbitration—Adelbert Moot; E. W. Eames; Arthur D. Bissell.

Reference—R. R. Buck; Henry S. Sill; Willis C. Jacus.

Flour and Grain—Alonzo R. James; Frederick Ogden; Wm. G. Hathfield; Charles H. Gibson; John H. Rodebaugh; Riley E. Pratt; O. G. Spann.

Grain—S. S. Guthrie; Daniel E. Newhall; John Smith; Henry V. Burns; Wm. V. Downer; M. B. Jones; Charles Kennedy.

Weightmaster—Junius S. Smith.

Chief Grain Inspector—Conway W. Ball.

The big millers have, for two months past, been doing some quiet figuring which ere long may develop in a protection scheme. Just what it is is only known to those on the inside

and until something definite is done it were better not to make it public. Still, I notice that correspondents who promised to "keep it dark" have violated the trust imposed on them.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie is still on the sick list although making occasional visits on Change.

Mr. N. C. Simons, who was seriously ill last month, is enjoying better health to-day than during the past five years. He intends going to Florida in a week or two.

Owners of canals at the Falls have decided to compete with the Tunnel company and will enlarge these water ways as soon as possible for developing electric power. The Buffalo street car company is anxiously waiting the completion of the great project as it expects to run its cars by power developed there.

Shoellkopf & Mathew's mill, at the Falls, was forced to stop during the first 10 days this month on account of the breaking of the small wheel. Ice has bothered the wheels there this year more than ever, owing to improvements being made in the canal which have necessitated the removal of guards. It has been a serious mishap to these mills, as large orders were booked for early delivery. A duplicate of the large wheel has been on hand for some time but the small one has, for good reasons, been considered safe.

The millfeed trade, which had been very active during the month of January, caused a scarcity of this product and prices were advanced \$1.50 per ton. These high prices curtailed the demand after the first of this month and prices began to show signs of weakening. It is singular, but true, that coarse winter bran has been selling at \$17.25 per ton this month against \$15.50 the same time last year, while winter wheat was just 22c and spring 19 cents higher, February 1st, 1892 than on the same date this year.

Mr. S. A. Thompson, of Duluth, may be a wise man in his own little city, but what that gentleman sadly needs is a broadening of ideas and a knowledge which can, in his case, only be obtained by traveling. The possibility of a fleet of our largest lake steamers leaving Duluth, with a full cargo of grain or flour and making its way through the chain of lakes to the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence and out into the ocean, finally landing at Liverpool without breaking bulk, is all in his mind's eye. The ship canal scheme is a piece of the same chimerical grandeur. By the time the ship canal between the lakes and tide water could be completed there would be no necessity for such a water-

way. If Mr. Thompson will take a look over the ground of his proposed canal and consider the Canadian route with all its drawbacks he will take a tumble to himself in great shape.

Barley this year is a drag. Dealers complain that there is really nothing doing in anything except 80c stuff and the supply of this quality is well cleaned up. At that figure a good sample is demanded. Quite a large amount of North-western barley which has a slight greenish color is offered here, but malsters refuse to touch it at any price, claiming it does not grow well or make good malt. This barley has dropped in price from 70c to 58c and is a drug on the market. The State crop has been all cleaned up. Canada sells slowly.

TAURUS.
BUFFALO, Feb. 9th.

DULUTH.

The Mid-Winter Situation.

THE big mills at the head of the lake are still in semi-hibernation, and are moving along as the sluggish flour market will warrant. The recent severe storm acted as a sort of air-brake and added another to the several reasons for not grinding during the past week or two. Last week the Imperial got in full time with its executive half and the production was 26,374 barrels as against 10,189 the week before and 17,170 for the corresponding week, a year ago. Shipments were 20,817 bbls., leaving 31,334 bbls. in store. Trade is by no means brisk and shipments are scarcely noticed by the railroads. Millstuffs are \$2.75 to \$3.00 per ton higher than two weeks ago and the mills are unable to supply the demand. Bran is quoted at \$13.00.

The output for the first week in February together with the shipments and stock on hand, was as follows:

	Output.	Shipped.	Store.
Duluth Mills	21,776	16,219	31,334
Superior Mills	4,598	4,598	4,598

The output in both cities for the four weeks last past, as compared with the same time in preceding years, was as follows:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
February 4	26,374	17,170	14,548
January 28	10,189	16,688	12,183
January 21	9,982	16,779	9,500
January 14	19,617	15,716	13,860

Figures of Secretary Welles of the Duluth Board of Trade show the production of flour and the receipts of grain for January, 1893, as compared with January, 1892, as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, production, bbls.	52,155	49,928
Wheat, bus.	1,788,857	367,851
Corn, bus.	207,459	785
Oats, bus.	10,074	785
Rye, bus.	5,144	542
Barley, bus.		542
Flax Seed, bus.	10,888	.....

Shipments of flour and grain for January, as compared with January, 1892, were:

	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls.	46,381	35,639
Wheat, bus.	19,400	110,331
Corn, bus.	.....	659
Oats, bus.	.....	659
Rye, bus.	675	.....

The wheat market has been without special feature during the first two weeks of the present month, unless a dull and feverish condition may be a peculiarity. The price for No. 1 Northern for each day of the week ending last Saturday was as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Monday	67	67	72	74 ^{1/2}
Tuesday	67	67	72	74 ^{1/2}
Wednesday	67 ^{1/2}	67 ^{1/2}	72 ^{1/2}	75
Thursday	67 ^{1/2}	67 ^{1/2}	72 ^{1/2}	74 ^{1/2}
Friday	67 ^{1/2}	67 ^{1/2}	72 ^{1/2}	75
Saturday	67 ^{1/2}	67 ^{1/2}	72 ^{1/2}	74 ^{1/2}
Today	68	68	73	75 ^{1/2}

The receipts of grain for the past four weeks have necessarily been light. For the week ending last Saturday there were but 58,442 bushels received against 341,143 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The grain now arriving here is consigned to the mills. The grain in store in the Duluth and Superior elevators on Monday of this week, and on comparative dates was as follows:

	Feb. 4.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 6.	9 ^{1/2}
No. 1 hard	942,379	927,681	1,340,414	1,340,414
No. 1 northern	12,631,913	12,580,983	3,163,651	3,163,651
No. 2 northern	1,819,042	1,819,042	1,310,726	1,310,726
No. 3 Spring	72,949	174,236	451,793	451,793
No. grade	67,111	68,331	1,154,629	1,154,629
Rejected and condemned	61,321	61,951	92,777	92,777
Special bin	107,650	107,650	40,238	40,238
Total wheat	15,802,365	15,758,874	7,554,228	7,554,228
Afloat in harbor	571,100	571,100	400,703	400,703
Total	16,373,465	16,329,974	7,954,931	7,954,931
In store last year	7,954,931	7,799,762	3,680,649	3,680,649
Corn in store	312,207	297,465	.....	.....
Barley in store	15,421	15,421	26,180	26,180
Flaxseed in store	5,169	5,169	226,088	226,088
			226,028	295,787

GRAIN RATES.

The only railroad, so far as announced, to comply with the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as to grain rates to Minneapolis and Duluth is the Soo, which has issued its new schedule. The roads have until the 15th of February to comply with the order. It has been the general belief that the roads would make the reductions as required from the Northwest to Minneapolis, leaving the rates to Duluth unchanged. The reduction made by the Soo is 4c at Oakes and the same at stations between Towanda and Kulm, all in North Dakota and which includes Oakes. There is a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cut at Forman in favor of Minneapolis. The cut at Alicia, Perry and Ransom is 3c; at Lidgerwood 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; at Stiles and Harkinson 2c, and further North, at Carrington, 2c. There is no cut from stations in Minnesota until Wendell is reached, where a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cut is in force. Of course the hardship of this Inter-State Commission order, if carried out by all the roads, will fall on the farmers, taking away the advantages they have had in the competing markets at Duluth and Minneapolis.

Some of the effects of this order will be to allow Moorhead, on the Western border of Minnesota, to do business with both markets, because Moorhead, Minneapolis and Duluth are all in the same state, while Fargo, just across the river, is compelled to do its business with Minneapolis. Thus Fargo with its competing railroads, is compelled to trade at one market, while Jamestown, a hundred miles further West, and with but one railroad, is allowed to trade with both Duluth and Minneapolis. The decision also ordered that "from and including Fargo, Casselton, Sydney and points North of them the rates should be 1c per hundred less to Minneapolis than to Duluth." One of the effects of that portion of the order is the great injustice which compels the Northern Pacific to charge its patrons in Dakota more for hauling their freight to and from Duluth than to and from Minneapolis, although the distance is exactly the same in each case North of its main line through Grand Forks and clear through to the international boundary. If the order were to be enforced the logical result would be to compel the Great Northern road to go out of the Duluth business, and the Eastern Railroad of Minnesota would probably go into partnership with the sheriff, or be for sale cheap. In the line of Judge Bremer's decisions, two roads working together in a traffic arrangement and making a joint rate, constitute a line within the meaning of the Inter-State Commerce Law. Considering this decision it is difficult to see how the order of the Commission is going to be enforced, as the two roads may make a through rate without reference to the local rates of the two members. Duluth is not especially apprehensive that the famous decision will ever be enforced, at least for any great length of time, to the detriment or prejudice of this city.

FREIGHT RATES ON MILLSTUFFS.

The rates from Duluth on flour and millstuffs are as follows, in cents per 100 lbs.:

	All rail.	Lake.
New York	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Albany and Troy, N. Y.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roslyn, N. Y.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo, N. Y.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingston, Ont.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh, Pa.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Detroit	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Orleans	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading, Pa.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harrisburg, Pa.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cincinnati	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peoria, Ill.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Omaha, Neb.	23	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....

LEGISLATIVE ELEVATORS.

When Governor Nelson, of this state, uncorked the subject of state elevators in his inaugural address he laid the

groundwork for a score of measures by the bucolic contingency, looking to the relief of the wheat raiser. Most of these schemes are wholly impracticable and utopian, and will never be heard of after reference to the committees, but some one of them, with the present disposition of the legislators may be made law. The farmer has the short end of it out on the ranch with wheat at 55c a bushel, and when he gets a chance to adjust commercial conditions with a little legislation, he is going to do his whole duty. It would be tiresome to note half the propositions to erect state elevators and control them—one or two of the schemes most probable of passing, will suffice. At a joint meeting of the Committee on Grain and Warehouses, J. Donnelly introduced a resolution, in substance as follows :

"That, without delaying the action of this committee, the Chairman is hereby directed to correspond with the Governors of the States of North and South Dakota with a view to secure such legislation from the legislatures of those states as will result in the construction of State grain houses at Duluth and contiguous to each other for each of the three States, and thus create a system of grain houses for the Northwest that will place the farmers of this region beyond the control of the elevator ring, which now monopolizes our market and breaks down the value of the great staple."

Senator Geissel moved that the amount to be expended for the construction of the grain house at Duluth shall not be less than \$300,000, provided that the bill shall be so drawn that all the sum shall be made up out of the inspection fees levied upon the cars of wheat, so that eventually nothing shall be taken out of the tax funds of the State; and that the inspection fee on wheat be raised not to exceed 50c per car load, that rate being sufficient to erect and equip such grain house. This motion was a hot favorite and was adopted. Senator Donnelly was instructed to correspond with Duluth and Superior, and ascertain whether free sites could not be secured for such farmers' elevators. This is the latest proposition and seems to take the place, for the time being, of all the other bills looking to the erection of elevators at the expense of the people. The North Dakota scheme for a Duluth elevator is in substance as follows: the bill provides for a State elevator to be erected at the head of the lake; appropriates \$100,000, institutes a board of grain and warehouse commissioners, comprising the lieutenant-governor, who shall be chairman, the chairman of the railroad commissioners and the commissioner of agriculture and labor; they to select and purchase a site at Duluth or Superior, subject to the ap-

proval of the governor, purchase to be made as soon after July, 1893 as practicable. Plans being approved, bids for the construction of the elevator to be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give bonds, etc. The elevator being erected, the board to appoint a warehouseman and assistants, to hold at pleasure of the board; such employes not to be members of any board of trade or similar organization. Charges for handling and inspecting the grain shall be a lien on the grain until paid and all fees to go into the State Treasury. One cent a bushel shall be charged and constitute a special warehouse fund to be used for increasing the capacity of the elevator. When this fund reaches \$100,000 it is to be used for paying the bonded indebtedness and for erecting another elevator, and no wheat except that raised in North Dakota to be received. The state in which the warehouse is located (Minnesota or Wisconsin) to cede to North Dakota absolute civil jurisdiction over the land built upon, so as to exempt the same and all grain in transit from the laws or taxation of that state and leave the property exclusively subject to North Dakota. The board is to make provision at Buffalo, or other point, for transfer, and do all things necessary to enable North Dakota grain to reach the markets unmixed with the grain from any other state. Thus pleasantly are the farmers whiling the hours away in the legislature until seeding time. No one believes that these Utopian fancies will become law, or if they do, but what more politics than grain will enter into the state elevators.

THE NEW MILL.

In my last letter reference was made to the new mill known as the Gill & Wright mill which was proposed to be erected in this city. A prospectus issued by the promoters set forth that it was proposed to organize a company with a capital stock of \$500,000 and erect a mill with an ultimate capacity of 6,000 bbls. per day, fully equipped with modern machinery, etc. Gill & Wright proposed to turn over to the corporation both their mills, and the business, at a valuation of \$125,000, and the rest of the capital should be subscribed by citizens. It was also proposed to erect first a building of sufficient size to accommodate the ultimate capacity and put in the building, at present, machinery for a daily output of 1,500 bbls.; to have the mill ready to turn out that amount of flour by October, 1893, when additional machinery would be put in for 3,000 bbls. a day. A committee

has been busy securing stock for the past two or three weeks, and on Saturday a meeting of the stockholders was held. The meeting was for the purpose of deciding upon the proposition made by the promoters some time ago, and to have matters finally settled. It was decided by the stockholders to go on with the building at once, and by unanimous consent the clause requiring \$375,000 subscribed before work was commenced was waived. Messrs. Gill, Wright and Cash were appointed to name temporary directors and officers and to apply for incorporation under the laws. Thus the business is finally and successfully concluded and the new Gill & Wright mill will soon be added to the great flour producing concerns at the head of the lakes.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Duluth Real Estate Exchange has entered its protest against the alleged discriminations against the United States in taxing commodities passing through the Welland canal. It recites the fact that free interchange of commodities between the United States and Canada is to be desired and that this country has always admitted them free through her canals, whereas Canada collects a toll. The Secretary of State was asked to take proper steps in the premises.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of this state to appropriate \$75,000 for the purpose of buying seed wheat for needy farmers, to be paid back when the farmer sells his grain, next fall.

The Duluth commercial organizations, generally, have passed resolutions asking for the repeal of the Sherman silver bill.

Ig. Donnelly opposes the erection of a new capitol building but asks for a free and open wheat market, instead.

The Duluth Roller Mill has accepted a design for an exhibit at the World's fair. It is in shape of a small building to be constructed of the product of the company's mills in packages, and thatched with wheat.

L. C. Hoisveen, of Grafton, N. D., is located in Duluth as general agent of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, succeeding O. Thoraldson.

The Duluth Board of Trade has outgrown its present quarters and has decided to build a large and handsome block, costing \$250,000. A committee is now looking for a suitable site and taking the necessary steps to proceed with the work.

The weather for the past week or two has been especially favorable for outdoor work and building operations are being pushed rapidly. The various mills and elevators,

docks, etc., being constructed this winter are progressing satisfactorily, indeed much better than had been anticipated by owners and contractors last fall.

Secretary Thompson, of the Chamber of Commerce, is still in Washington, where he has been since the deep waterway convention. He has been interested in the Gill & Wright mill and is looking after other matters of general interest to Duluth.

B. C. Church, manager of the Imperial mill, has recently visited the east. He reports the trade ready to buy if the market shows any spirit, but with grain in the condition it has been of late, but little if anything else could have been expected. Still he is hopeful of some activity all along the line in a short time. H. F. J.

DULUTH, Feb. 11.

SUPERIOR.

The New Mills.

THE Superior mills have not been running regularly during the past month owing to the mid-winter apathy of the flour market, but see signs of returning activity in the near future. But, if the mills have been curtailing the out-put, every effort has been made to hasten the completion of the new mills and elevators now in course of construction. Barnett & Record are making good time, considering the season, on the two mammoth elevators which they have under way. Between thirty and forty stone piers for the Belt Line Elevator have been completed, there being 112 piers, for the foundation of the building, all told. Work on the Cargill elevator is also well advanced as to the piling, and stone is being received. The new Lake Superior mill is fast nearing completion. Little is left to be done but to get the belts and shafts in order and the engine in place. The painters have retired and the carpenters are putting the finishing touches on the spouting. The elevator building, which contains the machinery, is separated from the buildings in which the bins are located. The elevator machinery was supplied by the Edw. P. Allis Co., and is the best turned out by that house. There are two receiving bins, each equipped with scales, and hold 1,200 bus. of wheat. The elevator will be able to take in 8,000 bus. per hour. Machinery is being placed in the new Listman mill. The elevator is well up and the crib work is about finished. Mr. Listman states that he expects to have the mill in readiness by the First of May. It is understood that W. M. Lang, of LaCrosse, Wis., will have charge of the mill. Work on the Anchor mill is

but little behind that of the Listman mill. The floors are about completed and the structure will soon be ready for the machinery men. The elevator for this mill may not be built this season, but Mr. Todd has arranged for 100,000 bus. storage room in the Belt Line elevator, which is being built alongside the mill. In addition to this the mill will have a storage capacity for 40,000 bus. The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s mill, the Grand Republic, is in the hands of the machinery men. Work on the elevator will not commence until more favorable weather. Steam has been turned on in the Minkota mill and the machinery is being rapidly placed in position. The elevator is now complete and ready for use. It has a capacity for 150,000 bus. and is one of the most convenient in the city. A dozen pile drivers have been rushing work on the two new elevators, and between five and six thousand piles have been sunk in position, leaving about 2,000 more to place. It will require 300 car loads of stone for each foundation. All in all, no city in the United States can show greater or better preparations for an extensive milling business than can Superior during the past year.

AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

The new officers of the Chamber of Commerce are: President, F. A. Woodward; first vice-president, L. J. Moss; second vice-president, J. R. Butler. Elmer E. Barton, B. S. Loney and H. T. Fowler are the directors.

J. L. Lahart, of Windom, Minn., and Charles Valentine, of Minneapolis have been looking the city over, with the view, as it is alleged, of building an elevator here. This rumor, however, while passing current, has not been confirmed by anyone in authority to speak.

At a recent meeting of the Jobbers and Shippers Union, committees were appointed as follows:

Transportation—Capt. Ira Harris, chairman; F. E. Hanson, W. P. Cockey, J. H. Harper and A. A. Freeman.

Manufacturing—S. T. Norvell, chairman; W. P. Guild, Edmund Twohy, Burdick & Hewson and Gill & Wright.

Legislation and taxation—R. J. Wemyss, chairman; Martin Pattison, E. E. Hanson, A. A. Cross and A. J. Webster.

Reception and membership—W. B. Banks, chairman; J. J. Aspinwall, John D. Green, I. L. Lamb and Brown, Copeland & Co.

Insurance and advertising—John D. Green, chairman; D. B. Barber, Ira Harris, A. A. Freeman and F. E. Hanson.

At this meeting Secretary Easterbrook read a letter from

the committee of the Western Freight Association, relative to the visit of the railroad men to the head of the lake, in view of considering a reduction of freight rates south and west. The letter was from J. B. Kavanaugh of the Wisconsin Central, who, among other things, said: "You and the members of the Union demonstrated to us when we were in Superior that you have a large amount of tonnage and I think that favorable action will be taken at the March meeting." With reference to an item in my letter of last month relative to certain switching charges on car loads of grain, Secretary Easterbrook states to me that there was a misapprehension as to this. "All grain and freight," said he, "arriving in this city consigned directly to the mills or other industries are switched to them free of charge, and if switching charges are made at all, it is only upon re-consignments in the city. The most liberal policy is observed by the freight carriers and everything is working harmoniously and satisfactorily."

W. D. Baldwin has taken a series of photographs at the East End which make a fine exhibit for the Superior bay front. The negatives disclose, in a single picture, twenty-one teams, over 300 men, thirteen pile drivers and a switching engine, erecting elevators and completing mills.

Among the fool measures relating to wheat, introduced in the Minnesota legislature, is one which provides that Minnesota inspectors shall make no inspections outside of the state. At no place in the state of Minnesota do the inspectors go outside except at Duluth, and this is done at the request of the owners on the Wisconsin side, and the elevators conduct their business under the regulations of the Minnesota inspection department. These elevators are owned by Minnesota people, and half the revenue in the Duluth office comes from West Superior. The bill will probably share the oblivious fate of many other kindred documents.

So far there have been no charters reported, for the opening of navigation. Several vessels have been offered at 3½@3¼c per bus. for wheat to Buffalo. The indications are that the lake will be late in opening next spring. The lake is frozen for many miles out and the ice is unusually thick, as but little snow has fallen on this end of the lake this winter.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Flour Exchange Building Co., with capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are L. R. Hurd, R. M. Todd and James Bardon. The company proposes to erect

a four-story building at the corner of West Fifth street and Becker avenue. The mills will have offices in the block and part of the lower floor will be occupied by a bank. The block will be ornamental and first-class and a decided addition to the handsome blocks of the city.

M. E. Milmoe, of Milwaukee, has arrived here for permanent residence. He is the buyer for the Lake Superior mill, and will put a stock of grain in the elevator near the mill. He has already commenced active operations.

During January the Lake Superior Car Service Association handled 18,567 cars, with 21,561 days of demurrage. In January, 1892, 16,942 cars were handled with 19,109 days demurrage. The work was divided last month as follows: Superior 9,872 cars, Duluth 8,785 cars. There were 601 cars of flour, feed and bran; 329, corn and oats, and 2,796 cars of barley.

The Eastern Minnesota railroad has reduced the freight rate on crackers from second to third class.

Secretary George, of the Board of Trade, in his statistics of the year's business at Superior, furnishes the following figures:

	Receipts, Shipments, bus.	Totals
Wheat	19,390,047	13,718,493
Corn	66,792	66,792
Oats		
Barley	64,078	59,181
Rye	40,137	34,379
Flour output, 222,348 bbls.		
Millstuffs output, 6,313 tons		

Taking from the above figures the portion of it included in the report of Secretary Welles of the Duluth Board of Trade, the following shows the extent of the flour and grain trade at both places:

	Receipts, Duluth.	Superior.	Totals
bus—			
Wheat	27,270,525	19,390,047	46,660,502
Corn	39,887	66,792	106,679
Barley	41,871	61,078	105,949
Rye	29,516	40,137	69,653
Totals	27,983,799	19,561,654	46,944,553
Shipments, bus—			
Wheat	19,240,001	13,718,493	32,958,494
Corn	39,992	66,792	106,784
Barley	49,305	59,181	108,486
Rye	56,630	34,379	91,009
Totals	19,385,858	13,785,845	33,264,703
Flour output, bbls...	1,000,543	222,346	1,222,889

The great activity and multiplicity of mills and elevators at the head of the lakes means one thing, and that emphatically, that the centre and principal office of the wheat and flour trade in the northwest is to be located here. As all trades and commercial affairs centralize at the best natural locations, so it is with the cereal and flouring business. Railways, rival towns, and other causes may serve for a while to scatter or hinder the business, but the law which impels a traffic so enormous as this to find the best possible natural position is as absolute as the law of gravitation. Seeing and appreciating this fact the railroads and other great

interests connected with the business, are governing themselves accordingly. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, defendant in the recent notorious inter-state commerce commission's decision, notwithstanding its satisfactory but temporary arrangement with the St. Paul & Duluth road, must come here. The immediate building of the Crookston branch of the Great Northern to the head of the lakes will place the four great trunk lines on an equal footing and wholly independent of the inter-state commerce decision recently made. Superior and Duluth will then be terminal points for the Omaha, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Milwaukee, the lines which command the entire wheat belt. They will then make wheat rates in accordance with rates established by the shortest line and Minneapolis will necessarily be side-tracked, except as to wheat from fields to the west and southwest which must pass through that city on its way here. There are room and facilities here to transact this combined trade and men capable of handling it.

SUPERIOR, Feb. 11. J. F. H.

MINNEAPOLIS.

SINCE my last letter our Exchange has been again called upon to mourn the death of one of its most influential and prominent members. On January 10th, Horace W. Pratt died after a short illness of about a week. Mr. Pratt was one of the oldest and best known grain merchants of the Northwest, having resided in Minnesota since 1867, and in Minneapolis since 1882. As President of the Union Elevator Co., and Vice President of the Empire and Atlantic Elevator Companies, he wielded great influence in elevator circles. He was also President of the Pettijohn Breakfast Food Co. and was active in the management of its affairs. His loss will be long felt by his fellow members of the Chamber of Commerce, and will leave a vacancy difficult to fill. The late A. J. Sawyer and F. C. Pillsbury were close business and personal friends of Mr. Pratt, and the removal by death in so short a time of three such prominent members is a blow that any business organization must be affected by to a great extent. While the business effects may not be immediately apparent, they will be felt later. As an instance the Minneapolis office of A. J. Sawyer & Co. is to be closed May 1st, and a firm which has done perhaps the largest business of any here, and may be said to have built up the largest trade in futures in this market, will no longer be represented here. The main office

of the firm in Duluth, managed by its able head, and active partner, Mr. McLeod, will continue to run as usual, but the gap left in the Minneapolis market by the withdrawal of the firm, will be a material blow to its prosperity.

We have had a dull wheat market, speculatively considered, for the past month, due partly to the uncertainty in connection with the passage of the "Anti-option bill," and every one will be pleased to see this incubus finally disposed of and out of the way. To remove any misapprehension that may have occurred from the frequent resolutions passed by an organization here, known as the "Board of Trade," (and composed of men who know little or nothing of the grain trade,) commendatory of the Anti-option bill, our Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolutions, by a vote of 165 to 9, and forwarded them to members of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis hereby instructs its Secretary to forward to the United States Senate and House of Representatives its most emphatic protest against the passage of the Hatch-Washburn Anti-option Bill.

Resolved, That as the largest primary wheat market in the world, receiving last year over seventy-two millions of wheat, we consider this bill utterly mischievous in its tendencies, despotic in its provisions and entirely wrong in its principle. That it is an unwarranted, illegal and unjustifiable interference with one of the most important and largest business interests in the country. That its denial to this business of the right to make contracts for future delivery, except by parties owning the property at the time the contract is made, is contrary to all principles of equity and law, and that with equal justice this principle, if enforced in other kinds of business, would make it necessary for the contractor to provide himself with every particle of material necessary to the construction of a railway, a bridge or a building, before he could construct such a work. That it would be necessary for government contractors to provide themselves with, and store up, all the supplies furnished the army and navy, before any agreement for the future delivery of these supplies could be made with them by these departments of government.

Resolved, That the origin of a bill containing such a principle as its vital and objective point, is, in our opinion, proof positive of the ignorance on the part of the originator, with the business he seeks to regulate.

Resolved, That this Chamber express its approval of, and agreement with the Hon. W. F. Vilas, Senator from Wisconsin, in his speech of January 5th, before the United States Senate, and that we believe with him that this bill is unconstitutional and an interference with powers clearly delegated to each State to regulate its own commerce.

The Harter bill of lading has passed the House and the Senate and will become a law. Minneapolis millers advocating the bill at Washington were represented by Messrs. Pillsbury, Martin, Bell, Sammis and

Campbell, and the thanks of all millers are due to Representative Lund of Minnesota for his able arguments, and masterly presentation of the merits of the bill. Under this bill it will be unlawful for the shipowner to insert in any bill of lading any clause whereby he shall be relieved of liability for loss or damage arising from negligence, fault or failure in proper loading, stowage, custody, care or proper delivery of any merchandise committed to his charge. By its provisions it will be impossible to shift the responsibility, which is the great fault of the document now in use. Between the insurance company, and the steamships' liability, the shipper will be fully and adequately protected.

The Peavy Elevator Co., of this city, are preparing to build a large elevator plant of 2,500,000 bushels capacity at East St. Louis, for the handling of their large purchases of grain in the Southwest.

Our stock of wheat last Monday, Feb. 4th, was as follows:

	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN U. K. PORTS.				
	WHEAT. FLOUR.				
	Jan. 1, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1882.	Jan. 1, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1882.	Jan. 1, 1883.
No. 1 Hard	22,633 bushels.				
No. 1 Northern	8,223,971	253,923	53,965	101,968	33,965
No. 2	30,183 "	87,387		121,068	
No. 3 "	6,903 "			17,261	14,701
Special Bin	2,736,713	47,525	1,010	17,545	11,633
No. Grade	4,924 "			16,130	8,690
Total	12,043,856 bushels.	4,320	2,727	4,700	2,964
Decrease past week	170,592			1,915	

Total, 12,043,856 bushels.

Decrease past week, 170,592.

The weather has been extremely cold in the Northwest most of the time since Christmas, with frequent snow-falls at intervals, resulting in a light movement of wheat, and much smaller receipts here. The cash wheat market has ruled strong and in active demand. Millers good buyers. To-day's closing prices were: No. 1 Hard, 71½; No. 1 Northern, 70; No. 2, 67@68.

Our flour mills are making a free output. Last week's grinding was 192,525 brls., against 181,435 brls., the previous week, and 163,505 brls. the corresponding week in 1892. One cause of increased activity is that buyers are sending in shipping directions more promptly. The severe weather has shortened the water power, and two-thirds of the output is produced by steam power.

There has been an improved demand for flour the past few days; one concern selling about 50,000 brls., half of which was bakers' for export.

The export demand for patents is small, buyers views being too low as to price.

Some millers are mixing their low grade flour with shorts, and obtain better prices for them in this way.

Quotations to-day are \$3.75 a 4.10 for First Patents; \$3.50 a 3.75 for Second Patents; \$2.35 a 2.50 for Fancy and Export Bakers; \$1.20 a 1.45 for low grades in bags, including red dog. Bran is quoted at \$10.50 a 11.50; Shorts in bulk \$11. a 12.

G. W. S.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10, 1893.

LONDON.

THE corn trade since our last report has been in a most susceptible condition, and the weather has affected the market whenever it has thought fit to change, and that has been nearly every other day. The market recovered a little at the end of the year, but this strength was knocked out of the trade when the stocks held at the different ports of the United Kingdom were published on the 6th of January, 1893. This comparative statement of stocks of wheat, flour and maize in United Kingdom ports was as follows:

PORTS.	MAIZE.				
	QTRS.	QTRS.	QTRS.	QTRS.	QTRS.
London	523,987	520,960	525,933	521,931	519,628
Liverpool	60,946	60,946	60,946	60,946	60,946
Flitewood	75,000	53,800	53,800	53,800	53,800
Bristol	182,000	226,929	182,000	226,929	182,000
Gloucester	122,754	153,444	122,754	153,444	122,754
Newcastle*	149,460	112,340	149,460	112,340	149,460
West Hartlepool	71,987	44,644	71,987	44,644	71,987
Glasgow	66,674	10,437	66,674	10,437	66,674
Leith	100,000	70,000	100,000	70,000	100,000
Dublin	182,000	225,000	182,000	225,000	182,000
Belfast	38,000	44,000	38,000	44,000	38,000
Limerick	70,000	51,000	70,000	51,000	70,000
Londonderry	16,000	8,800	16,000	8,800	16,000
Newry†	10,000	5,800	10,000	5,800	10,000
Total	2,857,711	2,855,555	2,857,711	2,855,555	2,857,711

*Including Sunderland. †Including Stockton. +Estimated.

months to come unless we are fortunate to have the help of a war on the Continent, but this is hardly likely yet. In the meantime we are importing too much, in face of the stocks stated above, as we have received during the first three weeks of the new year 472,881 sacks of flour and 644,098 qrs. of wheat, which, with what we had before, must necessarily mean a drop, with such a visible supply, if prices are forced above the present level. The market is very discouraging and the millers, when they come on to the market, are glad to talk of anything rather than the present position of the trade. Among other items of interest they are wondering what sort of "test" their flour would make if it is sent to the editor of the "British & Foreign Confectioner," who has opened a column for the results of an analysis of any sample of flour that a baker may send to be tested. The first analysis was published in the "British & Foreign Confectioner" on the 21st inst. and was as follows:

SAMPLE MARKED "E. Z."

Jan. 17, 1893.

SIR:—Herewith I send you report on the sample of flour marked "E. Z." which you forwarded to me. Yours, etc., E. R.

Name of miller, L. H. Pinney, Granite Falls. Source of flour, Minneapolis. Made from, Minnesota wheat. Color, Rich yellow bloom. Produce, } bread (allowance made for 18 lbs. loss per sack). Water required, 16.8 galls. per 280 lbs. flour. Gluten, } Wet, 32.35 per cent. Gluten, } Dry, 20.5 per cent. Char. of Gluten, Starch, &c., highly elastic. This is a high ground and really good patent flour from hard wheat, and should make a first-class flour for sponging, and specially suitable for Scotch bread.

Every miller in England is also looking to the reports from your side of the water as to the next crop, and they were somewhat startled at the report of an addition of 2,000,000 qrs. to the estimate of the crop. These lookers on lost all heart of higher prices for some time to come when they read the favorable estimates of production in Australia and New Zealand. *Beerbohm's* Australian correspondent has cabled his estimates for the exporting colonies of Australia, putting the South Australian surplus of wheat at 1,350,000 qrs., and the Victorian surplus at 900,000 qrs., making 2,250,000 qrs. in all, about 1,750,000 qrs. of which would be available for Europe. New Zealand's contribution will probably bring the Australian surplus up to 2,000,000 qrs., which is much more than it was last year. It is still expected in some quarters that the Argentine Republic will be able to spare over 2,000,000 qrs.; but there is reason to believe that this is a great exaggeration. Without a grain of wheat from South America, however, the superfluity in the available supplies for the next few months will be embarrassing. As to the prospects for the trade later, they will depend mainly upon the effect of an ex-

ceptionally severe winter upon the crops in America and Europe, and also to a considerable extent upon the character of the approaching harvest in India. The first reports from the Indian Agricultural Department are only beginning to come in, and no general verdict as to prospects in the Presidencies as a whole can yet be formed.

Railway Rates and the Contract Flour Note are the two questions that are engaging the attention of the millers throughout the country. The railway rates are now advanced somewhat and millers have to pay the gross weight even if they hire the sacks from the railway companies, and the natural result is that the millers who are asked to pay 30% more than they used to do *plus* the weight of the sacks, kick up a row. The flour contract note is a "sale" note between the bakers and millers and several meetings have recently been held in London to make this binding, but it has still to be seen whether this will have the desired effect of checking the evils that are at present so prevalent in the trade.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that the quantity of flour sold by the British millers last year to their customers, was about 28,000,000 sacks of flour of 280 lbs. each, and this quantity consisted of 27,000,000 sacks of roller flour manufactured in 820 mills and 1,000,000 sacks on the different millstones mills scattered over this country.

Yours &c., X. Y. Z.
LONDON, Jan. 28, 1893.

JOHN G. THOMAS, contracting engineer, representing the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler system, recently made us a call on his return from a visit to the Superior milling and elevator district at which point he has secured contracts for equipping the Listman, Anchor and Superior mills and the new elevators—the Cargill and Belt Line Company's. These contracts aggregate \$10,000. Mr. Thomas, though very conscientious in his statements puts forth strong arguments when Automatic Sprinklers are under consideration. We congratulate the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Co., on their having the services of such an efficient exponent and representative.

THE Government Statistician of New South Wales estimates that the season's wheat harvest will reach over 7,000,000 bushels, from 500,570 acres, indicating a yield of 16 1/4 bushels per acre. After deducting the seed requirements, the quantity available for food will be about 6,500,000. The consumption is estimated at about 7,500,000 bushels including seed wheat, so that some importation is expected to be necessary.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE educational exhibit at the World's Fair is to have the space it requires. A new building costing \$120,000 has been ordered for the ethnological exhibit, which accordingly is thereby removed from the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, thus allowing more space for the educational exhibit.

THE section from one of the big California redwood trees, which the government will exhibit in its building at the World's Fair, has arrived at the Fair grounds. Eleven freight cars were required to convey it across the continent. It measures thirty feet long by twenty-three feet in diameter. The section is hollowed out, and when placed on end, divided into two stories and lighted, as it will be, it will form a rustic house large enough for a family to live in.

THE American flag now floats from the Administration building at Jackson Park to signify that the World's Fair buildings and grounds are in the possession of the United States government. Vice-President Morton accepted them on behalf of the government on Dedication day, but actual possession was not taken until Director General Davis, the chief government World's Fair official, moved into his offices in the Administration building. The raising of the stars and stripes signaled the event.

THE proprietor of a leading Eastern paper writes: "Will you kindly send us the information necessary for the entry of goods and other matters connected with exhibitors at the coming Exposition? We have inquiries every once in a while as to what people shall do to have their goods properly entered and place assigned them at the Fair." In reply, it may be said that persons desiring to make an exhibit, who have not already put in an application for space, stand very little chance of being able to do so. The time allowed for making applications expired months ago. Preparations for the assignment of space began July 15, and except in two or three departments the allotment has been completed, all calculations having been based on the applications on file on that date. All persons who have applied for space have been furnished with full and explicit directions; in fact, such directions were printed on the blanks they were obliged to use in applying.

THERE is no ground for the published report that visitors to the Fair are to be made the victims of exorbitant charges. Competition will be so extensive and sharp as to prevent it. One who climbs to the top of one of the Exposition buildings and surveys the territory lying to the north, west and south of Jackson park can easily believe this statement. There, and indeed in all parts of the city, the amount of building which is going on is simply astonishing. Hundreds of structures to meet World's Fair demands are being erected. Some of the new hotels are large enough to accommodate several thousand guests each. By the time the Fair opens Chicago will have living accommodations for not less than 300,000 strangers. Connected with the Exposition management is a Bureau of Public Comfort, through the agency of which many thousands of visitors can be directed to hotels, apartments, boarding houses, furnished rooms, etc., where they will be comfortably cared for at moderate prices. Eating facilities, both outside the Fair grounds and in the numerous restaurants in the Exposition buildings, will be so extensive that no one need fear that he will not be able to get all he needs to eat, and at reasonable charges.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "Farmers need not complain of the low prices of grain, as their representatives, particularly Senator Washburn, have done everything to keep the Anti-Option bill before the people the past four months,

ALL KINDS.

THE GROWLER.

Nothin's good enough for him;
Weather's bright—he wants it dim;
Winter comes with frosty rime,
Sweats he'll freeze 'fore summer time;
Summer comes, its heat is felt;
Sweats that he is goin' to melt;
Can't half please him if you try,
So, don't mind him—pass him by!

Goes for one man with his vote—
(Wrapped in a five-dollar note)—
Bets on him—looks awful wise;
'Tother feller gets the prize,
But that doesn't put him out—
Got something to growl about!
Sweats 'twas fraud, with knowin' eye—
Jes' don't mind him—pass him by!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE United States shipped 42,149,488 bushels of wheat to France the past year, as compared with 13,843,054 bushel the previous year.

BOTH understood.—A lady occupied a seat in a car alone. A drummer stopped, and with a smile and a bow inquired, "Engaged?" "No, married," she responded, looking him straight in the eye, and he took another seat.

A CURIOUS transposition will occur on March 4. The only living ex-President will become President and the President will become the only living ex-President.

JEWELERS' CIRCULAR: Knowles—For what peculiar reasons are some divorces granted? An actor has been granted one because his wife caused her clock to strike.

Bowles—That's a trivial enough reason.

Knowles—Well, not exactly so. You see, the clock struck his head.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, spoke in a most dismal way of the British trade at a recent meeting of the Chamber. The value of exports and imports had fallen off within a year from £745,000,000 to £715,000,000, which means a shrinkage of \$150,000,000 in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. He points out the French army numbers 2,500,000; the German, 2,417,000; the Russian, 2,451,000; the Austrian, 1,050,000; the Italian, 1,514,000; the Swiss, 122,000; the Belgian, 128,000, and he very naturally thinks that prosperity cannot come to European nations while they waste their substance in such gigantic military establishments.

THOUGHTFUL! "Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost a dollar apiece?" "Yes." "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents."

THE Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y. on Feb. 10, handed down a decision affirming judgment in favor of Henry E. Weed, in his suit against the Fire Association for Philadelphia. The action was brought to recover the amount of \$1,000 upon a policy of insurance issued by the Company on the estate of Orson Richards, upon a building used as a grist mill at Sandy Hill, N. Y., with machinery therein, upon which property the plaintiff Weed, had a mortgage. He alleged on trial that the policy was taken out with the understanding that loss, if any, should be payable to him as mortgagee, but that this proviso was omitted from the policy by mistake.

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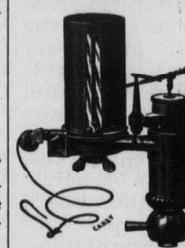
American Steam Gauge Co.

Sole Manufacturers

BOURDON

STEAM GAUGES.

WITH LANE'S IMPROVEMENT.



THOMPSON'S
IMPROVED
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Over 2,500 in
use. . . .

American Pop Safety Valves

For Locomotive, Stationary and Portable
Boilers, and Instruments Incidental to
the use of Steam.

Send for Price List I.

36 CHARDON ST.,

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE K. BOSTON, MASS.

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, N.Y., | CHICAGO, ILL.,
51 John Street. | 16 N. Canal St.

while the farmers were climbing over each other in the Northwest to sell their wheat. Had it not been for the speculators May wheat would be selling here at 70c instead of at 78c. Every time the market got strong and indications pointed to higher prices Washburn has invariably appeared with an interview that immediately upsets all the "bulls" have done, and the farmers instead of blaming the speculators for being against them should thank them for sustaining prices under the adverse influences.

A CURIOUS PROBLEM. For years the question as to whether water-wheels run faster at night than during the day has been catalogued among other things which no man can find out, says The Indianapolis News.

Surely the answer is: They do; that is, if they are so geared as to be affected by the varying fullness and speed of the current in which they are set. There is no doubt but that all streams are fuller and all streams carry more water at midnight than they do at noon.

In the first place the increased coolness of the air prevents evaporation and subsequent drying up of the smaller tributaries; and, in the second place, the condensation of the moisture in the air in the shape of dew is always sufficient to add something to large streams and their branches.

Heavy dews are often so copious as to be almost equal to a small shower of rain. We often hear dew-drops falling from the overloaded leaves and find all exposed objects as wet as if they had undergone a shower during the night. A large portion of this moisture must get into the minute channels which, of course, conduct it to the mill streams.

"Often," says Humboldt, "the effect upon a shallow stream is very noticeable, indeed." If it is at all "noticeable," a wheel turned by such a stream would "go faster by night than by day."

WANTED.

Some Live, Practical Mill men, to introduce
our New Method of
LEVELING ROLLS WHILE RUNNING.

ADDRESS, AMERICAN ROLLER LEVELING CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms and will pay a better interest than Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate; one of the best ROLLER MILLS in Western Pennsylvania. Situated in a good section, on a railroad, in a good, growing town, having natural gas, water works, telegraph, and all the conveniences for business.

The MILL has a never-failing water power the year round and has a capacity of one hundred (100) barrels of flour, and tons of buckwheat flour, cornmeal and feed daily; and has a custom or exchange trade that will pay a good interest on the capital alone, without investing one dollar in grain or merchant work.

The exchange trade of 1891 alone amounted to over thirty-five thousand (35,000) bushels, and has a good merchant trade in addition, for its capacity.

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This is less than one-third of its cost and less than the value of the water power alone, and less than the machinery could be bought for to-day.

The Machinery is new, of the best make, modern and strictly first-class throughout. Lists of which will be furnished on application.

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To all persons contemplating a southern trip, the Big Four offers special attractions and advantages possessed by no other line. Solid Vestibuled trains, heated with steam and equipped with palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant parlor cafe dining cars run daily, making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through express trains of the Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, avoiding the tedious transfer necessary on other lines and affording practically through train service to Old Point Comfort, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Indian River and all winter resorts of the South. Tourist tickets via the Popular Big Four Route at special low rates are on sale at all coupon ticket offices throughout the country. Ask the agent for ticket via the Big Four Route. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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"Supposing women were admitted to govern the affairs of the commonwealth, what position would you assign to me?"

"The management of an institution for the deaf and dumb."

"Why that?"

"Because either those unfortunate would learn to talk or you would learn to keep quiet."

WANTED.**A GOOD MILLER.**

One who is not afraid of work. Address, stating salary expected,

RUSSELL BROS.,
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A MILLER, 29 years of age, three years in this country, best acquainted with the Hungarian process, and in all kinds of farmers' grinding, desires a change of place. Wages moderate. Is a capable millwright and is owner of a set of tools. Address "Miller" care of UNITED STATES MILLER, Milwaukee, Wis.

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30-Barrel Flour Mill, full roller system, located in central Indiana, with good custom business. Runs every day. New machinery. Steam and water power. Favorable terms to responsible party. Address, NORDYKE & MARMON CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

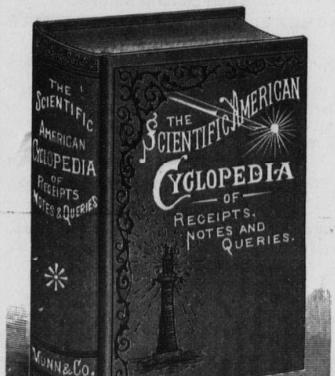
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—The Sheboygan Roller Mills (Flouring and Land Plaster) are offered for sale. These are the only flouring mills at Sheboygan, Wis.; population 20,000. The flour mill is a brick building, with excellent machinery, steam and water power, and plaster mill adjoining. Five lots with docks and first-class location, with railroad tracks. Sale is necessary by reason of death of former proprietor, William Elwell, and with perfect title. Price \$25,000. Apply to SEAMAN & WILLIAMS, 6-31 Sheboygan, Wis.

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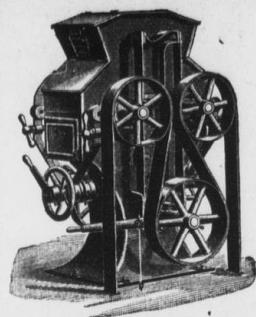
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Reference: Exchange Bank, or any
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Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

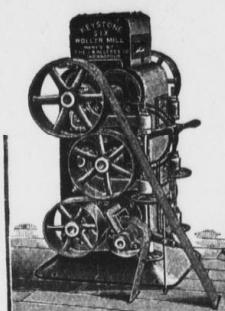
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- Build a new mill;
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Contains: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P. O. and county; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth \$10,000 and upwards. Total number of mills given, about 18,000.

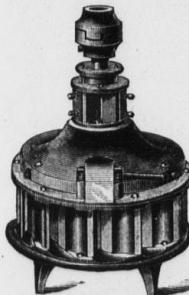
2. A list of miscellaneous mills, such as Corn, Oatmeal, etc.
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UNITED STATES MILLER, 68-C Mitchell Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

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It gives on either a Vertical or Horizontal shaft more power for its price, yields a greater percentage for water used, either with full or part gate drawn, and is the simplest, most durable and best finished wheel made. Send for illustrated catalogue and state head of water and power required.

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ESTABLISHED 1856.

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VANDUZEN GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

For Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and for General Uses.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE.

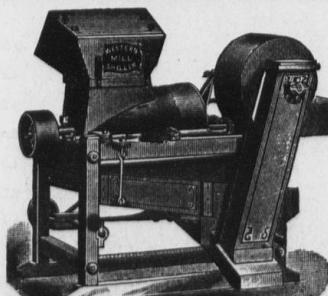
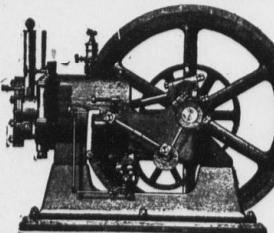
JUST THE THING FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

OFFICE OF WELLIS BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN LUMBER, GRAIN, COAL, ETC.

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VANDUZEN GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
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We are well pleased with
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it requires.
C. R. COOLBY & SON,
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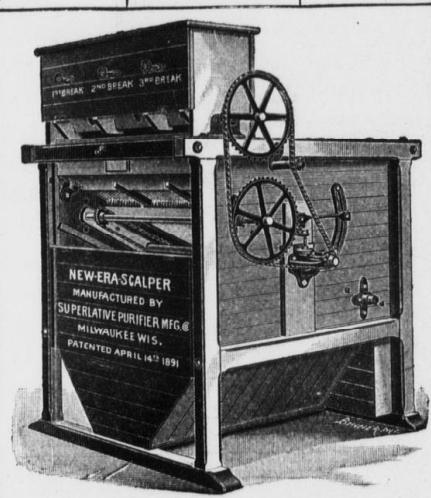
Have had ample time to test
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Scalper

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Have ground both winter and spring
wheat and everybody about the mill is de-
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Does not scour the stock.

Small Space.

Enclosed find check for Scalper.
I am well pleased with it. It is
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We are well pleased with
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Has very large capacity.

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